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Eight Pages.

BEREA COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.

The day was perfect. There was no dust of any consequence. It did not rain. The temperature was most pleasant. The crowd, which was variously estimated at from 6000 to 8000, was exceedingly well behaved. It was noted that a larger proportion than usual came in carriages and that the audience which crowded into the Tabernacle at the opening of any session for the most part remained throughout the exercises of that session.

The Exercises.

The exhibition given by the sewing class of draughting a waist pattern according to the measurements taken of one of the members of the class attracted much interest. The papers by the graduates from the Farmers' Course supplemented each other and were intensely practical. Estmer Hudson described the most approved method of laying out farm drains and W. V. Washburn told how to put in the tile. The boys showed themselves well acquainted with their subjects.

As a whole the Normal Department was well represented, the speakers making themselves heard and showing careful training in all respects. Miss Etta Gay said, "The great question of the lawyer, doctor, or mechanic is, 'Is it worth while?' Every youth must ask himself the same question when the opportunity to get an education presents itself."

Miss Carrie Spence's paper on the subject "Keep Step" was interesting and read in a good voice and an impressive manner. In his oration on "The Triumphs of the Colored School," W. H. Wilson, taking Hampton and Tuskegee as types, showed what progress the race has made, eulogizing Booker Washington and other great leaders. In presenting her theme, "Teaching as a Profession," Miss Daisy Smith said, "From being scarcely a calling 50 years ago teaching in the higher branches has risen to the dignity of a profession. The great need in Kentucky is larger salaries." Thomas Mason's oration on "Push" is published in full in this issue in the school column. Miss Mary Hosking told how pictures could be used in the school-room both for decoration and instruction. With the aid of a series of drawings D. B. Chandler showed how the teacher should make daily and hourly use of the blackboard in his work. "The Rights of Children" was most ably handled by Miss Laura Spence. So deep an impression was made by this paper that a number have requested its publication. It may be looked for in an early number. Rev. W. D. Smith's paper on "Forestry" will also appear in The Citizen in the near future.

The subjects chosen by the members of the college graduating class were all ably treated, commanding the close attention of the audience. "The Multitude," by E. C. Seal, was a broad minded treatment of the people as they gather in groups whether for good or evil purposes. "Health as Wealth," by Miss Elisabeth Lewis, brought forcibly to the attention of the audience the fact of the great money value of health to any community. "The Citizen's Duty to the Health of the Community," said J. C. Stratton, "is to live such a life as to insure for himself and his family the best of health and to prevent the spread of disease." He illustrated his address by devices for ventilation and drawings showing the dangers of impure drinking water. "To Work and to Win," by Miss Lizzie Williams, was a strong and enthusiastic plea for work as the basis of health and happiness with the thought that not to work is dishonorable. "Raleigh, the Patriot," was a fine tribute to Raleigh for whom the capital of North Carolina was named, by J. M. Brown, a native of that state. Miss Grace Lester was excused from presenting her exercise, "The Choice of a Profession," one of the great questions which interests every young man, was the subject of Geo. R. Roberts' oration. He laid down general rules for making a choice, giving the qualities necessary to success in various professions and the temptations and rewards that each offers. "Kentucky Leadership," by H. M. Ernest, was a fine and strong application of qualities of leadership illustrated by history and politics, with special application to the conditions obtaining in Kentucky. At this point Hon. Addison Ballard, of Chicago, a trustee of the College, in a neat speech announced the gift by Dr. D. K. Pearson, already Berea's largest donor, of a sum sufficient to install a complete system of water works in accordance with surveys made last year and the plans already

perfected in part. The announcement was received with the hearty burst of applause it deserved.

As the crowning event of the morning session it became the duty of President Frost in behalf of the College to award the diplomas and confer degrees upon the 34 graduates from the various departments. This duty he performed in his usual masterly manner. The degree of A. M. was conferred by the College upon Prof. Frank L. Williams, class of '89, principal of the colored schools at Covington, Ky., and also upon his wife, Mrs. Fannie Miller Williams, class of '88, teacher of Latin in Covington colored High School.

Before adjourning to the site of the new chapel for the laying of the corner stone Pres. Frost delivered a short address which is of such especial interest at this time that we print it in full.

President Frost Assures the Safety of the Students.

We cannot part this morning without a word about Berea's position in view of hostile legislation.

This hostile legislation does not change our principles, nor does it set aside the law of God that we should treat every human being as we would treat the Lord Jesus Christ.

We have nothing to say about those who have brought this action to pass. The author of this law has already been summoned before the bar of God Almighty, and there all the others will shortly appear.

We wish to thank the great number of our neighbors who have stood by the College in this trial. No person who has known Berea has lifted up his voice against her except a very few business men who thought they would make more money if our colored students were excluded. Let me call your attention to the fact that these same business men who want to make money are opposed to the mountain students also. When a sturdy young Lincoln comes to Berea on foot, with no outfit but a good character and a strong pair of hands, these business men who want to make money have small hopes of making money out of him. They desire to drive away all our poor students and fill up Berea College with a set of rich spendthrifts.

Now I want to say to you that they will not succeed. Berea is here on purpose to help the poor boy and the poor girl who are willing to work, and who desire to improve. Every brick in our walls is for the shelter and education of those who are despised by the haughty, but who are climbing up to lives of usefulness and honor.

What we shall do in the face of this persecution is a hard question. Whatever we do there will be those who will blame and abuse us; but if we cannot please all men, we will try to please God.

In the first place we have made our appeal to the protection of that great constitution which was made to shield the people from heedless law-makers. But this appeal is a slow matter. In the meantime we must keep ourselves and our children out of the clutches of such courts as these which tried Caleb Powers. And my chief reason for speaking at this time is to say that we propose to make all our students safe. Just what we shall do we cannot now tell, but we shall certainly make all our students safe.

Our students have behaved admirably in this matter. They have acted like gentlemen, like Americans, like Christians. Our white students have said, "We know that the colored students are honest and aspiring men and women, and we want them to have their rights. We do not wish to rob them of their opportunities in Berea College." And the colored students have said, "We do not wish to make trouble for our friends. If for safety we must separate, we are the fewer in number, and we are willing to move."

Now, it is by no means decided, but it is possible that we shall have to accept this arrangement, and make special provision for our colored students. Certainly we shall do this rather than expose our students to the attacks of the enemy. We hope to make announcement of the situation soon. But in any and every

case we shall make all our students safe. And in any and every case we shall continue to assist all worthy young people, according to our ability. We love, as God loves, all men alike, and we always shall.

New Chapel Corner-Stone Laying.

The laying of the Corner-stone of the Chapel drew a large crowd to that part of the Campus. In a few brief remarks President Frost told of the gift of the money for the new building soon after the old Chapel was burned. Rev. A. E. Thomson, of the Union Church, gave a brief address, after which the corner-stone was laid by Mrs. Elizabeth Embree Rogers, assisted by student helpers. The box placed in the corner-stone contained copies of the current College Catalogue, the Berea Quarterly, and The CITIZEN, The Historical Sketch of Berea College, The Birth of Berea College, by Dr. Rogers, autobiography of John G. Fee, and a brief note from the donor of the building. The exercises closed with prayer by Dr. James Bond, of Nashville, Tenn.

Afternoon Session.

The principle address of the afternoon was delivered by Rev. Milton Pratt, D. D., of East Liverpool, Ohio, on the subject, "The Art of Vision." There is the necessity, said Dr. Pratt, for acquiring this art. Upon our ability to meet men as individuals depends our power to cope with the problems of life that devolve upon us as Citizens of the greatest Republic of the world. This ability can only be gained through education such as is offered by Berea College. In closing Dr. Pratt paid a glowing tribute to the patriotism of the people of Eastern Kentucky during the Civil War. The speaker's success in adapting his address both to the audience and the occasion gained for him the closest attention. Short but exceedingly interesting addresses were delivered by Rev. W. E. C. Wright, Hon. E. F. White and J. Raphael Rogers.

THE ALUMNI REUNION.

The seventh triennial reunion of the Alumni Association of Berea College which occurred last Tuesday and Wednesday was perhaps the most successful and most enjoyable reunion ever held by the Association. Even before the public meeting of Tuesday night the faces of the members who were present beamed with the pleasure of meeting again old classmates and friends and "chums" of bygone days. Doubtless Mr. Ed. White expressed the sentiments of all when he said, "I've had the time of my life."

The Public Meeting.

At the public meeting held at the Tabernacle Tuesday night a large audience was present, the members of the Alumni occupying seats on the platform. President W. E. Barton, '85, pastor of the First Congregational church, Oak Park, Ills., announced the opening hymn, "All Hail the Power of Jesus Name," in which the audience heartily joined. Rev. G. W. Bell, '92, pastor of the Methodist church Middlesboro, Ky., led in prayer. Words indicative of the hearty welcome accorded the visitors were delivered by President Frost, to which Dr. Barton responded in a like vein. By request Mr. Edwin S. Fee, of Clarksburg, Jud., sang a solo and was forced to respond to a hearty encore. The principle addresses of the evening were given by Dr. James Bond, '92, pastor of a thriving Congregational church at Nashville, Tenn., and editor of the Congregationalist, and Hon. Edward F. White, '85, a prominent lawyer of St. Paul, Minn. Dr. Bond's subject was "The Duty of the College Graduate," and his address earnest, thoughtful and eloquent. Mr. White's address was reminiscent in style and brimful of wit, humor and pathos. At this point the male quartet favored the audience with a well rendered vocal selection.

To many the most interesting part of the program was the roll call, with responses from members by letter or brief speeches. Besides those already mentioned the following responded: G. L. Pigg, '78, practicing physician, El Dorado, Kan., by letter.

Continued on Page 6.

THE GOOD OLD QUAKER

Once said to his boy: "Nathan, it is not what thee reads that makes thee smart; it is not what thee eats that makes thee fat; nor what thee earns that makes thee rich, but what thee SAVES."

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We have just added all the newest patterns to our stock of laces and insertions and can certainly please you.

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Mid-summer prices already prevail here. We are determined to carry nothing over.

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Cool and refresh you
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THE EVENING OF THE YEAR.

When the mists are on the bayou,
In the evening of the year,
Then I see a torrent rushing
Through a canyon, and I hear,
Where a boulder seeks to stop it,
Its fierce growling undertone;
Then my heart is in the valleys,
By the hills that were my own.

Who the mists are on the bayou,
Then my eyes are misty, too,
And the wild green plains and rolling,
Swiftly changing to the view,
Bring the sheer cliff by the river,
Where the trout and grayling are,
And the rugged birch is waving
From each jagged cliff and scar.

Oh, it's then through eyes grown misty
Comes a picture long grown dim,
Of the pool where he took
When he longed to swim;
Or the alders by the river,
Where we cut our fishing poles,
And old secrets come back to me
From the tucky fishing holes.

Oh, it's just along to winter
In the evening of the year,
When I know the frost is changing
Every mountain seat and mere,
That I pass a sort of tugging
At my heart, and I have to,
And I took through eyes grown misty
Down in a valley that I knew.

—J. M. Lewis, to Houston Post.

THE MISSISSIPPI BUBBLE

By EMERSON HOUGH

Author of "The Story of the Cowboy,"
"The Girl at the Halfway House," Etc.

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CHAPTER XXXVII.

THE MIRACLE UNWRUGHT.
"You do not know my brother, Lady Catharine."

Thus spoke Will Law, who had been admitted but a half hour since at the great door of the private hotel where dwelt the Lady Catharine Knollys.

"Would seem, then, 'tis by no fault of his," replied Lady Catharine, hotly.

"And is that not well? There are many in Paris who would fain change places with you, Lady Catharine."

"Would heaven they might!" exclaimed she. "Would that my various friends, or the prefect of police, or heaven knows who that may have spread the news of my acquaintance with your brother, would take me out of that acquaintance!"

"They might hold his friendship a high honor," said Will.

"Oh, an honor! Excellent well comes this distinguished honor. Sirrah, carriages block my street, filled with those who beseech my introduction to John Law. I am waylaid if I step abroad, by women—persons of quality, ladies of the realm, God knoweth what—and they beg of me the favor of an introduction to John Law! There seems spread, I know not how, a silly rumor of the child Kate. And though I did scarce more than name a convent for her attendance, there are now out all manner of reports of Monsieur John Law's child, and—what do I say?—'tis monstrous! I protest that I have come closer than I care into the public thoughts with this prodigy, this John Law, whose favor is sought by every one. Honor!—'tis not less than outrage!"

"'Tis but argument that my brother is a person without note."

"But granted. We have seen his carriage at your curb," they say. I insist that it is a mistake. 'But we saw him come from your door at such and such an hour.' If he came, 'twas but for meeting such answer as I always have given him. Will they never believe that, though did he have, as he himself says, all France in the hollow of his hand, he could be nothing to me? Now I will make an end to this. I will leave Paris."

"Madam, you might not be allowed to go."

"What! not allowed to go! And what would hinder a Knollys of Bantury from going when the hour shall arrive?"

"The regent."

"And why the regent?"

"Because of my brother."

"Your brother!"

"Assuredly. My brother is to-day king of Paris. If he liked he could keep you prisoner in Paris. My brother does as he chooses. He could abolish parliament to-morrow if he chose. My brother can do all things—except to win from you, Lady Catharine, one word of kindness, of respect. Now, then, he has come to the end. He told me to come to you and bear his word. He told me to say to you that this is the last time he will importune, the last time that he will implore. Oh, Lady Catharine! Once before I carried to you a message from John Law—from John Law, not in distress there more than he is now, even in this hour of his success."

Lady Catharine paled as she sank back into her seat. Her white hand caught at the lace at her throat. Her eyes grew dark in their emotion.

"Yes, madam," went on Will Law, tears streaming in his own eyes, "twas I, an unfaithful messenger, who, by an error, wrought ruin for my brother and for yourself, even as I did for myself. Madam, hear me! I would be a better messenger to-day."

The old wrinkle of perplexity gathered between the brows of the woman before him. Her face was clouded, the changeful eyes now deep covered by their lids.

Lacking the precise word for that crucial moment, Will Law broke further on into material details. "To be explicit, as I have said," resumed he, "everything seems to center about

my brother, the director-general of finance. He took the old notes of the government, worth not half their face, and in a week made them treble their face value. The king owes him over one hundred million livres to-day. My brother has taken over the farming of the royal taxes. And now he forms a little Company of the Indies; and to this he adds the charter of the Senegal Company. Not content, he adds the entire trade of the Indies, of China and the South Seas. He has been given the privilege of the royal farming of tobacco, for which he pays the king little more than two hundred million livres, and assures to the king certain interest moneys, which, I need not say, the king will easily obtain. In addition to these things, he has lately been given the mint of France. The whole coinage of the realm has been made over to this Company of the Indies. My brother pays the king fifty million livres for this privilege, and this he will do within fifteen months. All France is indeed in the hands of my brother. Now, call John Law an adventurer, a gambler, if you will, and if you can; but at least admit that he has given life and hope to the poor of France, that he has given back to the king a people which was despoiled and ruined by the former king. He has trebled the trade of France, he has saved her honor, and opened to her the avenues of a new world. Are these things nothing? They have all been done by my brother, this man whom you believe incapable of faith and constancy. Good God! It surely seems that he has at least been constant to himself!"

"Oh, I hear talk of it all. I hear that a share in the new company promises dividends of two hundred livres. I hear talk of shares and 'sub-shares,' called 'mothers' and 'daughters,' and 'granddaughters,' and I know not what. It seems as though half the coin were divided into centimes, and as though each centime had been planted by your brother and had grown to be worth a thousand pounds. I admit somewhat of knowledge of these miracles."

"True, Lady Catharine. Can there not be one miracle more?"

Lady Catharine Knollys bent her face forward upon her hands, unheeding in every gesture.

"Sir," said she, "it grieves my heart to say it; yet this answer you must



"IT IS ALL."

take to your brother, John Law. That miracle hath not yet been wrought which can give us back the past again."

"This," said Will Law, sadly, "is all the message I may take?"

"It is all."

"Though it is the last?"

"It is the last."

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

THE LITTLE SUPPER OF THE RE-
GENT.

Paris, city of delights; Paris, drunk with gold, mad with the delirium of excesses, Paris with no aim except joy, no method but extravagance, held within her gilded gates one citadel of sensuality which remained ever an object of mystery, a source of curiosity even in that dissipated and pleasure-sated city. In the Palais Royal, back of the regally beautiful gardens, back of the noble rows of trees, beyond the gates of iron and the guards in uniform, lived France's regent, in a city of libertines the prince of libertines. In a city where there were more mistresses than wives, he it was who led the list of the licentious. In a city of unregulated vice and yet of exquisitely ordered taste, he it was who accorded to himself daily pleasures which were admittedly beyond reproach. How was he unbridled, how temptingly ingenious in their features the little suppers of the regent might be—these were matters of curious interest to all, of intimate knowledge to but few. It was one of these famous yet mysterious gatherings that the regent of France had invited the master of that great and glittering bubble house, wherein dwelt so insecurely the affairs of France. John Law, director-general of the finances, controller of the Company of the Indies, was chosen by Philippe of Orleans for a position not granted to the crafty Dubois or to the shrewd D'Argenson, the last of that strange trinity who made his council. Joan Law, gallant, graceful, owner of a reputation as wit and beauty second to that of his sudden fame as financier, was admitted not only to the business affairs of the gay duke, but to his pleasures as well. To him and his brother Will, still associated in large measure in the stupendous operations of the director-general, there came the invitation of the regent, practically the command of the king, to join the regent after the opera for a little supper at the Palais Royal.

Law would have excused himself from this unsought honor. "Your grace

will observe," said he, "that my time is occupied to the full. The people scarcely suffer me to rest at night. Perhaps your grace might not care for company so dull as mine."

"Fie! my friend, my very good friend," replied Philippe. "Have you become devout? Whence this sudden change? Consider, is this no hardship to meet such ladies as Madame de Sabran, or Madame de Prie—designer though I fear De Prie is for the domestic felicity of the youthful king—nor indeed my good friend, La Parabere, somewhat pained and pensive though she groweth. And what shall I say for Madame de Tencin, the spirituelle, who is with us; or Madame de Caylus, niece of Maintenon, but the very opposite of Maintenon in every possible way? Moreover, we were promised the attendance of Mademoiselle Alisse. She has become devout of late, and thinks it a sin even to powder her hair, but Alisse devout is none the less Alisse the beautiful."

"Surely your grace hath never lacked in excellent taste, and that is the talk of Paris," replied Law.

"But stay! I have kept until the last my main attraction. You shall witness there, I give you my word, the making public of the secret of the fair unknown who is reputed to have been especially kind to Philippe of Orleans for these some months past. Join us at the little enterprise, my friend, and you shall see, I promise you, the most beautiful woman in Paris, crowned with the greatest gem of all the world. The regent's diamond, that great gem which you have made possible for France, shall, for the first time, and for one evening at least, adorn the forehead of the regent's queen of beauty!"

As the gay words of the regent fell upon his ears, there came into Law's heart a curious tension, a premonition, a feeling as though some great and curious thing were about to happen. Yet over the challenge of danger was one to draw him forward, not to hold him back. If for a moment he had hesitated, his mind was now suddenly resolved.

"Your grace," said he, "your wish is for me commanded, and certainly in this instance is peculiarly agreeable."

Thus it came about that, upon that evening, there gathered at the entrance of the Palais Royal, after an evening with Lecourvret at the Théâtre Francais, some scattered groups of persons evidently possessing consequence. The chairs of others, from more distant locations, threading their way through the narrow, dark and lighted streets of the old, crude capital of France, brought their passengers in time to a scene far different from that of the gloomy streets.

As one trod within the door of this temple of the senses, surely he must have seemed to him that he had come into another world, which at first glance might have appeared to be one of an unrighteous ease, an unprincipled enjoyment and an unmanly abandonment to embowered vice. Yet here it was that Philippe of Orleans, ruler of France, spent those hours most dear to him. If he gave thought to affairs of state during the day it was but that these affairs of state might give to him the means to indulge fancies of his own. Alike shrewd and easy, alike haughty and sensuous, here it was that Philippe held his real court.

These young gentlemen of France, these roses who have come to meet Philippe at his little supper—how different from the same beings under the rule of the Grand Monarque. Their coats are no longer dark in hue. Their silks and velvets have blossomed out, even as Paris has blossomed out, since the death of Louis the Grand. Jalousies of lace are shown in full abundance, and so far from the abomination of jewels from their garb, rubies, sapphires, diamonds sparkle everywhere, from the clasp of the high ruffles of the neck to the huckles of the red-heeled shoes.

Powder sparkles on the head coverings of these new gallants of France. Powder sparkles on the head coverings of these new gallants of France. They coat dauntlessly, yet not ungracefully, into this brilliantly-lighted room, these creatures, gracious and resplendent, sparkling, painted, ephemeral, not unsuited to the place and hour.

For the ladies, witness the attire, for instance, of that Madame de Tencin, the wonder of the wits of Paris. A full blue costume, with pannier more than five yards in circumference, under a skirt of silver gauze, trimmed with golden gauze and pink crêpe, and a train lying six yards upon the floor, showing silver embroideries with white roses. The sleeves are half-draped, as is the skirt, and each caught up with diamonds, showing folds lying above and below the silk underneath. Madame wears a necklace of rubies and of diamonds, and above the pannier a belt of diamonds and rubies.

The guests, as they advanced into the room, paused as they met, coming from the head of the apartment, the imposing figure of their host. Philippe of Orleans, his powdered wig drawn closely into a half-bag at the nape of the neck, his full eye shining with merriment and good nature, his soft, yet not unmanly figure appearing to good advantage in his well-chosen garments, advances with a certain dignity to meet his guests.

"Welcome, my very dear ladies," exclaimed Philippe, advancing to the head of the board and at once setting all at ease, if any there needed such encouragement, by the grace and good feeling of his air. "You do me much honor, ladies. If I be not careful, the fair Adrienne will become jealous, since I fear you have deserted the pomp of the play full early for the table of Philippe. Ladies, as you know, I am your devoted slave. Myself and the Vicomte de Bechamel have labored, seriously labored, for your welfare this day. I promise you something of the results of those painstaking efforts, which we both hope will not disappoint you. Meantime, that the moment may not lag, let me recommend, if I am allowed, this new vintage of

Al, which Bechamel advises me we have never yet surpassed in all our efforts. Madame de Tencin, let me beg of you to be seated in a to my arm. Not upon this side, I implore. Haldie, if you please, for I have been wheedled into promising that sister this night to another. Who is it to be my dear Caylus? Ah, that is my secret! Presently we shall see. Have I not promised you an occasion this evening? And did Philippe ever fail in his endeavors to please? At least, did he ever cease to strive to please his angels? Now, my children, name the blessing of your father Philippe, your friend, who, though years may multiply upon him, retains in his heart, none the less, for each and all of you, those sentiments of passion and of admiration which constitute for him his dearest memory! Ladies, I pray you be seated. I pray you tarry not too long before pronouncing the judgment of Bechamel in regard to this new vintage of Al."

"Ah, your grace," exclaimed De Tencin, "were it not Philippe of Orleans? The women might not be apt to sit together. Yet, as we have earlier proved your hospitality, we may perhaps not scruple to continue."

Philippe smiled blandly. The remark was not ill-fitted to the actual case. Though the regent connived his sweethearts by scores, he dismissed the one with the same air of interest as he welcomed the other, and indeed ended by relating all his friends.

"Madame de Tencin, in admiration there can be no degrees," said he. "In love there can be no rank."

"Why, then, do you place as your chief guest this other, this unknown? I pointed Mademoiselle Alisse, as she seated herself, turning upon her host the radiance of her large, dark eyes. 'Is this stranger, then, so passing fair?'

"Not so fair as you, my lovely Haldie, that I may swear, and safely, since she is not yet present. Yet I announce to you that she is the true interessante, my unknown queen of beauty, my belle sauvage from America. But see! Here she comes. 'Tis time for her to appear, and not keep our guests in waiting."

[To Be Continued.]

VIRGINIA AND THE BUTLER.

Tiny Southern Home's Amazing Mis-
take About a Swell
City Servant.

She was sweet, seven and southern. When her family moved to New York there were surprises in plenty for little Virginia. Virginia's meals in the old homestead had always been served by a kingly-haired "uncle" or turbaned "auntie," and the remnant of white domestics was as yet unknown to her. Soon after coming to New York, relatives Harper's Magazine, she was invited to luncheon by a neighbor whose establishment was conducted along smart, up-to-date lines altogether foreign to the little Dixie girl's home life. Now, the most imposing member of the servants' staff in this house is an imported "Jeems"—a regular Du Maurier type, from the trim of his mustache to the tips of his polished boots. His dignity is enough to awe an ambassador, so Virginia's hostess thought it only natural that her small guest should accept the butler's services at luncheon with shy grace and timid "Thank yous." It was only at Virginia's home dinner that the secret of her timidity leaked out, when somebody inquired how she had enjoyed her luncheon party.

"Oh, it was lovely!" she exclaimed. "There were the most beautiful things! I never ate, and the young ladies were pretty dresses and were as kind to me as could be; but"—she sank her voice to a shocked whisper—"they certainly were mean to their father. Why, mamma, they kept him passing things all during the meal; never let him sit down a minute or eat a bite, and every time the doorbell rang the poor man had to answer it. They may be rich, but don't tell me they don't make their father work!"

Novelist's Gentleman.

In that curious code of morals which obtains in certain classes of society a man may be a gentleman and not pay his tailor, but a man may not be a gentleman if he neglects to pay the debts he has incurred over a game of cards to one who may have no need for the money. A man may lie, often and diversely, and yet be a gentleman; in fact, that very question of how thorough a gentleman he is sometimes depends upon the dexterity and efficiency of his lies. A few faults he should not commit. He must not falsify unnecessarily, only upon those occasions which particularly demand it. If he can possibly help it, he must not be a coward. In this country he should not marry for money, though in Europe that is not only condoned, but looked upon as quite permissible, if not commendable.

Clever. The gentleman in Europe "cannot dig and to hell he is ashamed." Only a rich wife is the only respectable way out of the difficulties that he is very often in.—Reader Magazine.

A Few Honesty Truths.

It does not require any genius or talent to abuse a man; but it does to give him credit for what he actually is worth.

The man who is proof against temptation is the only one who is safe—but who is the man?

There are a hundred different ways to tell a lie—but there is only one way to tell the truth.

There is perhaps only one excuse for telling our sorrow; it makes others satisfied with their own.

There is always a penalty for being successful. You must be hated by some, feared by many, at best envied by all.—Kansas City Journal.

Thrown From a Wagon.

Mr. George K. Babcock was thrown from his wagon and severely bruised. He applied Chamberlain's Pain Balm freely and says it is the best liniment he ever used. Mr. Babcock is a well known citizen of North Plain, Conn. There is nothing equal to Pain Balm for sprains and bruises. It will effect a cure in one-third the time required by any other treatment. For sale by S. E. Welch, Jr., Druggist.

Buggy or Carriage Harness?

PINE WEATHER and fine roads invite you to drive, both for pleasure and profit. Does your Harness look as well as the rest of your turnout or is it shabby, and thus distract from the general appearance?

If so,

The Home

JENNIE LESTER HILL, Editor

THE HOMESPUN FAIR.

"This is the best display you have ever had," was the very encouraging verdict of all who saw it. There was a large exhibit of coverlets, some in patterns and color combinations never shown before.

A greater number of sales was made than ever before, and altogether all have the right to be well satisfied with the result, especially the following persons, whose superior skill won them both sales and prizes.

Coverlets. First, Mrs. I. B. Ambrose, Conkling, Owlsley Co., Ky.

Second, Mrs. Lucy Wilson, Greenhill, Jackson Co., Ky.

Table spread. First, Mrs. I. B. Ambrose.

Counterpane. Mrs. I. B. Ambrose, jeans. Mrs. F. Hays, Berea, Ky.

Blankets. Mrs. F. Hays, Berea, Ky.

Rug. First, Mrs. C. V. Smith, Berea, Ky.; second, Mrs. F. Hays.

Double-weave Linen. First, Mrs. Charlotte Holbrook, Greenhill, Ky.

Second, Mrs. I. B. Ambrose.

Carpet. Mrs. Frank Hays, Berea, Ky.

Plain Linen. Mrs. I. B. Ambrose.

Buckeye Hats. First, Miss Lucy Carter, Berea, Ky.; second, Miss Mary Carter, Berea, Ky.

Buckeye Baskets. First, Miss Mary Carter; second, Miss Lucy Carter.

Dyeing Cotton. Indigo, yellow, light green, brown, Mrs. Charlotte Holbrook, Greenhill, Ky.

Dyeing Wool. Brown, Mrs. I. B. Ambrose. Indigo and madder, Mrs. Lucy Wilson.

This fair has given the skilful weavers of several counties a chance to compare their work with that of others and to find out what are the colors and patterns which find the most ready sale. Let all begin to prepare right now for next year so that then also we may hear, "This is the best yet."

The School

JOHN WIRT DINSMORE, Editor

Push.

The following is the commencement oration of Thomas A. Mason, Graduate of Normal Department.

In our strenuous American life there is a tendency to crystallize great thoughts into the smallest possible compass, a premium being placed upon single words, thus, grit, nerve, snap, backbone, etc. Perhaps the most expressive of all is the little Anglo Saxon monosyllable, *push*.

We frequently see at the entrance of a building this word, "Push," on the door; it means if we would enter we must *push* the door open; we are not to ring a bell and stand and wait for some one to come and let us in; we must *push* our way in. This is the word that is written on the door of success.

We are told by authors that Columbus, in discovering America, left Palos, Spain, sailed to the Canary Islands where he took on board a supply of fresh water, then *pushed* across the Atlantic Ocean. The portion of the sea from the Canary Islands to San Salvador was probably no more boisterous than the portion traversed from Palos to the Canary Islands, but this voyage was a new and strange undertaking rendered fearsome by mythical legends of boiling seas, furious sea-monsters and fierce winds. These obstacles, with the threatened mutiny of a part of his sailors were overcome and Columbus triumphantly discovered a new world. Returning to Spain he was received by the crown with an immense ovation and justly styled the Great Admiral because he had successfully pushed aside every obstruction and hindrance and by so doing had added untold wealth to the Spanish government.

In colonizing and settling this great country of ours the brave pioneers were confronted by such oppositions as ferocious forest animals, wasting diseases, seemingly unconquerable tribes of blood-thirsty Indians and the grim visage of starvation; but such heroes as Sir Walter Raleigh, Captain John Smith, Miles Standish and numbers of others, acting upon their belief that "perseverance is the road to success," actually set at naught all these hindrances and presented to the world a country which was destined to defy the armies of its mother country and demand of her the independence which it so rightly deserved. The names of these men so grace the pages of history not because they

desired or wanted these obstacles out of the way, but because they, with untiring force and energy, *pushed* them out of the way.

Pushing requires strength. The skillful soldier has this strength in the knowledge of military tactics and experience in battle. General Grant acquired his strength by putting into practice the information concerning military tactics which he had received at West Point, and also by retaining events and incidents which had occurred during his service in our war with Mexico. He was the great factor in many of the furious battles of the Civil War. He was seen in the contest on Missionary Ridge, in that of Pittsburgh Landing and in the siege of Vicksburg; and during one of the bloodiest engagements of the Peninsula Campaign, in which he lost heavily in men, he sent his famous dispatch to President Lincoln, "I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer"—a fitting motto for the world.

Looking into the business realm, we find that those men who have become truly great have acquired this greatness by constantly striving against the things which opposed their progress. They were not satisfied with a partial business success but they continued, with a spirit and vigor, to push their way through obstructed avenues until they came out triumphantly waving the flag of victory.

Let us take a lesson from these successful business men. Let us keep in mind that "Nothing grand is lightly won," and in whatever field of useful labor we enter, battle with all opposing elements until we have them under subjection and by so doing we will make a record worthy of imitation.

The Farm

SILAS CHEREVER MASON, Editor

A NATIONAL EVIL.

Bad Roads Affect Business of the Whole Country.

Many people look upon the road question as one which affects mainly if not wholly the people of the rural districts. This is a mistaken idea. Road conditions seriously affect the people of all towns depending on trade with the rural population. Bad roads hinder and depress local trade by making it almost impossible for the farmers to get to town sometimes for weeks at a stretch. This depression in turn affects the wholesale trade. Local dealers reduce their orders, are slow in making remittances and have to ask for extensions of credit.

The business of the railways is also seriously affected. The farmers must haul their produce to the shipping points at times when the roads are in fairly good condition. This causes congestion of traffic at times and partial suspension at other times. As a result of this, the railway companies must have a great many more cars and engines than would be needed if the traffic were regular and uninterrupted by impassable roads.

The road question has an important influence on our national finances in much the same way as it affects railroad interests. It is well known that a large amount of ready money is needed in the fall of the year for "the movement of the crops." This always causes more or less stringency in the money market. Good roads would make it possible for the farmers to market their crops more at leisure, would greatly extend the time during which their surplus would be carried to market and would relieve these periodic strains on the money market, which really have a depressing effect on the business of the whole country.

It can thus be seen that the effect of bad roads is far-reaching, affecting directly or indirectly the people of the towns and cities as well as those of the rural districts. The road question is therefore a national as well as a local question.

Rural Delivery Notes

There are now in operation 10,338 rural free delivery routes. It is estimated that 3,200 additional routes can be established out of the appropriation now available, making 22,678 which will be in operation or ordered established by March 1.

In his annual report General Bristow recommends that the maximum salary of a rural carrier be increased to \$750 per annum for a route of twenty-five miles or more in length.

The annual report of Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, states that the rural free delivery is expanding more rapidly than any other branch of the postal service. Its growth during the fiscal year has been greater than at any other time since free delivery was established.

Where They Make a Hit.
"I'd just like to know with whom these popular songs are popular."
"With the publisher and the author, I guess."

No Other Way.
Cheer up! It may not all be so.
Cheer up and chase your frown.
Cheer up, cheer up, because, you know,
You cannot well cheer down.

THE BATTLE IS ON

Japanese Attacked the Russian Position Four and a Half Miles South of Vafangow.

GEN. ZERNIGROSS WAS WOUNDED.

**Col. Khavantoff, of the First Regiment, and Adj't. Sub-Lieut. Drago-
noff Nodochinsky Killed.**

The Japs Made Frequent Attempts to Dislodge the Russian's Left Flank But Were Repulsed and Their Position Retained.

Liao Yang, June 15.—Japanese artillery Tuesday opened up on Vafangow in station on the railway about 60 miles above Kinchau.

London, June 15.—The Central News has received a dispatch from its Liao Yang correspondent under Tuesday's date, saying that heavy fire between the Russians and Japanese guards commenced at 1:40 o'clock this afternoon. The fighting extended along the entire front, assuming the dimensions of a general engagement.

St. Petersburg, June 15.—Emperor Nicholas has received the following telegram from Lt. Gen. Baron Stakelberg, bearing Tuesday's date:

"A battle began at noon around the Russian position four and a half miles south of the station of Wahanhoon (Vafangow), the enemy making repeated attempts to dislodge our left flank. The attack was repelled and we retained our position.

"The first regiment occupying the left flank of our position sustained severe losses. Its commander, Col. Khavantoff, and Adj't. Sub-Lieut. Drago-noff Nodochinsky were killed. Gen. Zernigross was wounded, a shrapnel bullet shattering the right side of his jaw, but he remained on the field."

The general staff remained in station until about 2 o'clock Wednesday morning to translate and give out Lt. Gen. Baron Stakelberg's message announcing the fight at Vafangow. This unusually late hour indicates that the authorities attach considerable importance to the dispatch.

It is thought here that the Vafangow affair may prove to have been quite a heavy fight. The fact that the Russians hold their position in the face of heavy losses also supports this theory, and it is believed that it may turn out to be a severe check to the Japanese northern advance.

The movement of 3,000 Japanese north of Kuan Dian Shan only adds to the blindness of the situation in the northeastern field of operations. It is unquestionable that the Cossacks have been worrying the Japanese north of Feng Wang Cheng, and the movement may be merely an effort to elicit the country. At the same time this movement holds the possibility of a demonstration against Mukden, one of the main roads leading directly east from Mukden toward the region to which the Japanese are now advancing.

The concensus of opinion, however, is that the advance is more in the nature of a demonstration than a preliminary to an actual attack.

A special dispatch from Liao Yang, dated June 14, says:

"Yesterday (Monday) at the battle of Vafangow, Japanese troops numbering 20,000 tried to pass our flank but were discovered. We changed our position, flanking the Japanese, and opened a heavy fire. The result is unknown."

The date of this dispatch does not agree with the Associated Press dispatch from Liao Yang or with Lt. Gen. Baron Stakelberg's message to the emperor, both of which indicate that the battle took place yesterday (Tuesday). It is thought improbable that there have been two actions.

REVOLUTION IN MOROCCO.

It is Practically Certain Within a Couple of Months.

London, June 15.—The Daily Mail's Tangier correspondent, urging French occupation as the only remedy for the serious internal condition of Morocco, declares that a revolution is practically certain with a couple of months and that it will be supported by the entire educated class. The sultan's authority is virtually non-existent, he says, and until the country is occupied Europeans are on the edge of a volcano. Should France avoid her responsibility, America or Great Britain may be forced into energetic action, thus creating a situation similar to that existing in Egypt.

Chaplains to Be Promoted.

Washington, June 15.—On recommendation of Secretary Taft the president has directed that Chaplains Allen, Allensworth, Henry Swift, Charles C. Pierce and Edward J. Wattman be promoted from the rank of captain to that of major in the army.

Negotiating for an Extradition Treaty.

Madrid, June 15.—A cabinet council discussed the negotiations for an extradition treaty between the United States and Spain and authorized Senor San Pedro, the minister of foreign affairs, to submit the question to the cortes.

Skirmishing With the Outposts.

St. Petersburg, June 15.—A dispatch from Mukden says that the Japanese army besieging Port Arthur is in line at Ying Ching Tse and Wan Fang Tien and that there are daily skirmishes between the outposts.

SAFETY OF BEREA STUDENTS.

The Trustees appointed a committee to make necessary arrangements to protect all Berea students from any possible prosecution under the Day law, and the action of the committee is shown by the following letter:

Berea, Ky., June 11, 1904.

To the Colored Students of Berea College:

Pending the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court the Committee of the Board of Trustees submits to the colored students the following outline of its plan for them during the next school year, for which temporary provision must be made.

1. The first provision must be made for the children of colored parents who live in Berea, many of whose parents have moved here to educate their children. For them we will undertake, as individuals, to secure aid for the colored public school. If the Trustees of that school will accept our personal assistance and advice, we will seek to help them in the securing of excellent teachers, in lengthening the term, and without assuming any legal responsibility, to assist in the general improvement of the public colored school of Berea.

2. For colored students from other places, and for Berea students in higher grades and of suitable age, we will undertake to provide instruction in some institution of the high grade and spirit of Berea, preferably in Fisk University at Nashville, Tenn. All such students whose names appear in our catalogues for 1903 and 1904 will be encouraged to continue their course, and their names will stand in our catalogue, with promotions on their record in the school they shall attend. These students shall report regularly to the Vice President and the Dean of Women, and supervision shall be maintained over them so far as this is possible. We hope that these students will maintain a weekly Berea prayer meeting, and, while conforming to the rules and life of the institutions where they are, will keep alive the Berea spirit. The Committee will undertake to make up to these students the difference in their railroad fare, and in living expenses, and in general to relieve them, so far as possible, from financial loss by reason of this change.

3. While we hope thus to keep together a large group of our students in one institution, we will seek to assist those students who find it desirable to attend other schools nearer their own homes, and will consider proposals to arrange for them in the schools they desire to attend as nearly as practicable as we hope to arrange for those who attend Fisk University.

4. We announce this provisional plan as soon as possible after the Trustee Meeting and our own appointment, in order that our students may have immediate assurance of our purpose to help them. This plan may be changed in details, but its spirit will be carried out in the most earnest and effective ways the Committee can provide. We express to our colored students our sincere sympathy in this hour of their trial and ours. We and they are sufferers together. We commend the spirit which they have displayed during these past anxious months, and we ask their continued confidence and cooperation. We will seek to help them in all legitimate ways to continue their education in the best available methods until a final decision is rendered by the highest court.

Please write us fully of your own wishes in the matter; and if you desire us to arrange for you at Fisk, please inform us that we may plan soon and wisely for you and with you. Address your reply to the Secretary of the College, Mr. Will C. Gamble.

WILLIAM G. FROST,

WALTER E. C. WRIGHT,

JAMES BOND,

J. R. ROGERS,

WILLIAM E. BARTON,

Committee of the Board of Trustees of Berea College.

The colored students now connected with the school are thus provided for. And, of course, this makes all white students absolutely safe in attending Berea. We are sure that all white students while enjoying the advantages of Berea will feel, like the Trustees, a deep sympathy for the colored who, however well provided for elsewhere, must be deeply grieved in leaving a place so dear to them and their parents.

C. M. MULLINS, B. F. GOFORTH.

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We have an entirely New Stock of Groceries which is a guarantee of the FRESHNESS of our goods.

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We sell them.

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Phone 70.

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Main Street. Berea, Ky.

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Dry Salt Side Meat 7½c.

Dry Salt Backs 6½c.

Meal 6½c.

Zaring Patent Flour 7½c.

This is not all.

Phone 40.

A. P. SETTLE, JR.,

Depot St. Berea, Ky.

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The Fourth of July? If so, be sure to

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Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

JAMES M. RACER,
Editor and Publisher.

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Drop me a card and I will call promptly.

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R. J. ENGLE, Prop.

Chestnut Street. Berea, Ky.

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Your patronage is solicited.

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Main St. Richmond, Ky.

Williams

is better prepared than ever to do your WATCH CLOCK, GUN and GENERAL REPAIRING promptly. Cleaning and Pressing a specialty. Work guaranteed.

W. A. Williams,
Main Street. Berea, Ky.

Reasons Why Many Girls Marry Their Social Inferiors

By MISS JESSIE LLEWELLYN.



Most girls who marry beneath them, as the saying goes, belong to the same type of woman, just as victims of wife murder are said to be all of a common temperament. A writer of fiction has summarized the former as those women who demand everything of men and give nothing in return.

The girl, well-reared and beautiful perhaps, who astonishes her friends by making a mésalliance is simply selfish, and that is the reason for her choice. She wishes to be set upon a pedestal and worshiped. She desires an homage that cannot be obtained from her peers. She must be "looked up to" for her family lineage, her airs, her superior learning.

Had her parents and her friends drawn any deductions whatsoever from her career as a school girl they would have had no need to be astonished by her marriage with an inferior. They would have discovered that at her play as a child she had surrounded herself with the children of parents who were not the chosen associates of her mother and father. They would have noticed that the cook's daughter was her especial confidante and that the shoemaker's son fought her battles when she went to the public school.

As a young woman they would have wondered at her favors bestowed on young men not in her own set, and they would have found her reading her love letters to the second maid. Always they would have seen her exacting tributes of admiration or of awed envy from those associates who would give most of either.

A great many seemingly unaccountable marriages can thus be explained. "Why in the world did she marry him?" It is a common question and can be easily answered. She married him because, without knowing it, she desired the lifetime experience of playing to an admiring audience.

Or perhaps because of mental indolence another explanation of the mésalliance. There is some exertion in living up to one's own kind, if that kind is at all worth while. There is not any in impressing one's inferiors. A girl may easily captivate a youth who has had no advantages equal to her own. It is done without effort, and becomes a kind of lazy pastime, like that which older women indulge in when they coquette with boys. A girl must make herself really attractive to the twentieth century man of her own walk in life. She must talk, sing, play the piano, go in for athletics and be able to discuss political questions of the day. Her rivals are the workers who make professions of such things, and she dare not rest content without attainments. The study of languages and drawing, practicing at the piano or even learning how to swim, are all work that requires persistence. It is much easier to neglect the work or to take it up spasmodically or to get a smattering of each kind and assume a deep knowledge of all. With this smattering one can vastly impress the ignorant, and that is the theory on which the indolent girl chooses her inferior husband.

Real happiness in friendship and love is the honest exchange of ideas based on similar experiences and traditions. That is impossible to the girl who marries a man of less education, cultivation and wealth than she possesses. She cannot love that which she cannot understand, and his life has been shaped by such experiences as she has never dreamed. She cannot even sympathize with him unless she has more imagination than is common, but always she can overawe him or dazzle or flatter him with her condescension. To the vain and indolent girl that awe and admiration is her life, and she is the type of woman who "marries beneath her."

Power of the Press

By HON. JOHN HAY,
Secretary of State.

Upon none of the arts or professions has the tremendous acceleration of progress in recent years had more effect than upon that of the press. We easily grow used to miracles; it will seem a mere commonplace when I say that all the wonders of the magicians invented by those ingenious oriental poets who wrote the Arabian Nights pale before the stupendous facts which members of the press handle in their daily lives. The air has scarcely ceased to vibrate with the utterances of kings and rulers in the older realms when their words are read in the streets of St. Louis and on the farms of Nebraska. The telegraph is too quick for the calendar; you may read in your evening paper a dispatch from the antipodes with a date of the following day. The details of a battle on the shores of the hermit kingdom—a land which a few years ago was hidden in the mists of legend—are printed and commented on before the blood of the wounded has ceased to flow. Almost before the smoke of the conflict has lifted we read the obituaries of the unsepulchred dead. And not only does the press record with the swiftness of thought these incidents of war and violence, but the daily victories of truth over error, of light over darkness; the spread of commerce in distant seas, the inventions of industry, the discoveries of science, are all placed instantly within the knowledge of millions. The seeds of thought, perfected in one climate, blossom and fructify under every sky, in every nationality which the sun visits.

The Love of Children

By LADY VIOLET GREVILLE.

There is something intensely pathetic in Mr. Herbert Spencer's request to one of his lady friends "to lend him some children." I fancy the love of children is even more developed in some old bachelors than in some old maids, who, indeed, often pride themselves on not caring for the little ones. It shows that drive out nature with a pitchfork by the door as we will, she returns again through the window. A man's love for children is exemplified in the life of Dean Farrar. His love and interest in and influence over schoolboys was even more remarkable, seeing that he was not fond of games, and essentially a scholar with all the true scholar's love of solitude and books. Here is a charming picture of the young schoolmaster at Marlborough. "He knew such a lot and associated himself with us little fellows as if we could minister to his happiness. He played football like a madman, running amuck with his eyes shut, and got awfully mauled."

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson in the International Series for June 10, 1904—Christ Risen.

THE LESSON TEXT.

(Matt. 28:1-15.)

GOLDEN TEXT—Now is Christ risen from the dead—1 Cor. 15:20.

OUTLINE OF SCRIPTURE SECTION.

Jesus' Burial.....Matt. 27:57-61

Jesus' Burial.....Mark 15:42-47

Jesus' Burial.....Luke 23:50-56

Putting of Watch.....Matt. 27:62-66

Jesus' Resurrection.....Matt. 28:1-10

Jesus' Resurrection.....Mark 16:1-11

Report of Watch.....Luke 24:1-12

Walk to Emmaus.....Mark 16:12-13

Walk to Emmaus.....Luke 24:13-15

Appearance to Disciples.....Mark 16:14

Appearance to Disciples.....Matt. 28:16-20

Appearance to Eleven.....Mark 16:14-18

Appearance to Eleven.....Luke 24:41-53

TIME—Sunday morning, April 9. A.D. 30.

PLACE—A private garden near Calvary.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Jesus died about the middle of the afternoon of Friday, April 7, and two prominent men, Joseph of Arimathea and Nicodemus, who had always esteemed Jesus highly, but who had never resolved themselves to do for Him till it was too late, saw to His burial that same afternoon in a new rock-hewn sepulcher. The resurrection occurred "on the third day," or "after three days." We must remember that our narrators were Jews and that the Jews always counted each part of a day as a day. The last part of Friday afternoon was counted as one of the three days, the sabbath (Saturday), which began at sunset Friday night, was the second, and from that time on till Sunday morning when Jesus rose, the third.

"As it began to dawn toward the first day of the week," Jesus had been hastily buried on Friday because it could not be done after sunset, when the great Sabbath of the feast was supposed to begin. Even those who loved Jesus remained away from the tomb during that day, but came with the dawning light of Sunday. "Mary Magdalene: Who owed Jesus a great debt of gratitude. "The other Mary: The mother of James the Less and Joses. Other women also came with them, or at least all met at the same place on the same errand. They brought spices for the final embalming. "There was a great earthquake," etc. The fact of the resurrection is one of the best attested facts of history; the manner of it will always remain a mystery. "The watchers." The guard stationed at the tomb at the request of the chief priests to guard against imposture (Matt. 27:65-66).

"Fear not ye: We have only to imagine ourselves in the places of these women to realize that the reassuring words were necessary. "Come, see the place." At such a time as this, if ever, one would want to see with his own eyes. The women saw: "And go . . . tell His disciples." Mark adds, "and Peter." Remember Peter's description of the Master, his profane denial and also his bitter sorrow. What he believed to be undying remorse had settled upon him. This message was to make a change in his life. "He goeth before you into Galilee; there shall ye see Him." It was in Galilee that Jesus had found His disciples. Think of the reunion there, at the request of the chief priests to guard against imposture.

"With fear and great joy." Almost stunned by what they had seen and heard, and not knowing whether they were dreaming or awake, but excited by news "almost too good to be true." "Tell My brethren." It was the risen Son of God who was speaking, and the word He used to these ordinary weak men was brethren. Jesus' thought now, as ever before, was for others. He knew that His friends were dumb with despair over what seemed to be the end both of their hope and their faith.

When the startling and wholly unexpected news reached the chief priests, a hurried meeting of the Sanhedrin was called. If anyone had questioned whether the religious "machine" may not perhaps have been misguided, but still doing what it believed to be in the interest of true religion, this scene settles it. "They gave much money unto the soldiers: What a spectacle! These plump men, the defenders of what was left of Israel's religion, bribing a guard of Roman soldiers to lie about what had happened at the tomb. "Stole Him away while we slept." "The report to be set abroad assumes that there is a fact to be explained—the disappearance of the body. The lie . . . is suicidal; one half destroys the other. Sleeping sentinels could not know what had happened."—Bruce, "If this come to the governor's ears, we will persuade him." The chief priests knew the power both of money and of political opposition.

"A Fountain of Evil.

Never trifle with one sin.

It is like a little cloud which, as a poet has said, may hold a hurricane in its grasp.

The effect is in the blighting of your life.

You do not know the streams that may flow from that fountain; for sin is a fountain—not a mere act, but a fountain of evil.—Andrew A. Bonar.

No cloud can overshadow a true Christian, but his faith will discern a rainbow in it.—George Horne.

BLASTS OF THE RAM'S HORN.

Christ makes the Christian as such makes the summer.

Paying the debt of nature does not pay the debt of sin.

Prejudice is not sanctified by being enlisted in religion.

Deeds and not distances make the milestones on the heavenly road.

If the pearls of the virtues became as common as pebbles they would not be less valuable.

The hungry one is apt to think he has

Heaven's full meal when he has only

caught the fragrance of the kitchen—

Ram's Horn.

TEMPERANCE NOTES

A HOSTAGE FOR FATHER.

How a Little Lad's Plan Worked the Salvation of a Drunken Parent.

"Please, Cap'n, is ye got me father in here?"

"Your father? What's his name, boy?"

"John Walser, an' mine's Tommie Walser. Me an' ma wuz sure he wuz here, coz he gits in here so often, an' ma's been a-ayin' all night, an' she's a-feelin' so bad that I'm obliged to shoulder all the trouble. She's been a-payin' him out before, but pa spent all he made las' week, an' tuk what ma wuz n-keepin' to live on an' spent that, too."

"What are you going to do about it if you have no money?" asked the officer, not unkindly. "You know if your father is here drunk, we can't let him out without a fine."

"Cap'n, I've been a-thinkin' hard about it, an' I've studied out a plan I know mother wouldn't be willin', but pa must come out o' here, an' go to work. Ye's sure ye got him here, isn't ye?"

"Let us see about that," said the officer. "Johnson, go to the blotter and look for John Walser's name."

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

THE INTEREST IN ALFALFA.

Plant Is Coming to Be Considered a Cosmopolitan Grass of Wide Range of Growth.

The interest in alfalfa seems always on the increase. Ten years ago the farmers of Kansas were discussing whether or not they would grow this crop, while now the same discussion is being carried on in the states far to the east and north. Alfalfa was first introduced into this country by the monks who settled on the coast of California in the early part of the last century. They doubtless brought it from South America, where it had been grown for



ALFALFA HARVEST IN CALIFORNIA.

at least 100 years before its introduction into California. It is claimed that it worked its way eastward overland, but this may be doubted to some extent, as it is certain that it was grown in the southern Atlantic states a generation ago in a tentative way. But that most of the spread has been from California fields seems certain, the plantations following the lines of railway over the mountains and through the arid deserts of Arizona and New Mexico. It has now become the great hay crop of the semi-arid region.

Alfalfa was looked upon as a plant adapted to the dry sunny climates only, but it is now coming to be considered a cosmopolitan plant of great range of growth. It is certain that where it has been grown in large quantities it has enormously increased the productivity of the land and increased the number of live stock that can be carried on each acre. The ranchmen of the west are now using immense quantities of alfalfa in the winter feeding of stock being prepared for market.—Farmers' Review.

HOG'S NOSE IS ALL RIGHT.

To Disfigure the Snout Which the Creator Has Given to the Animal Is a Mistake.

I have noticed instances where some of my farmer brethren asked which instruments are best in disfiguring the nose of a hog. I beg to answer the same by saying, in the first place, that it is inhuman and inexcusable cruelty to disfigure the nose of a hog, remarks a writer in Northwestern Agriculturist, besides, it is a detriment to the owner. Our Creator gave the hog his snout to root with, in order to find a medical substance which his system needs to cleanse the blood, to disinfect all worms and trichinae and to keep him in good health and a thrifty condition. But if that is prevented by disfiguring his nose, and this medical substance is not fed to him, he will then become unhealthy and diseased, and will be unfit for mankind to consume. I will venture to say that 90 per cent. of cholera hogs have died with a disfigured nose.

I have handled for the past 26 years as high as 300 hogs yearly, and have yet to see where they have made a hole large enough to set them. To prevent rooting, dig a hole four and one-half feet deep, two and one-half at bottom, four and one-half at top; start a fire at bottom; throw in any kind of wood and coals and when all is in blaze cover hole airtight, with sheet iron. Break up the charcoal next day, mix with each hushel four pounds of salt, one-half pound copperas dissolved in water, and sprinkle over it, then put in self-feed box. Swine will then stop rooting and do well. If I were elected to congress one of my first bills would be to make it a misdemeanor to put rings in or to disfigure in any way a hog's nose, or anybody that would manufacture or any person that would handle any rings or instruments for said purposes should be held liable for misdemeanor. A heavy fine or six months in the penitentiary, or both, according to the discretion of the court, would be one of the best steps toward the health of mankind in this universe.

Green Manuring of Crops.

There are many soils that are not benefited by green manuring crops. Such soils are those already rich in nitrogen and in humus. An investigation by the University of Illinois has shown that on many of the soils to Illinois an addition of humus and of nitrogen would be a positive detriment. This leads to the remark that we must have a reason for every farm operation. The green manure crop is needed on that soil that is deficient in humus and nitrogen, but is labor lost on many other soils. It is obvious that we cannot lay down rules that can be blindly followed on all farms. The green manuring crop is valuable where it is needed, but worthless or worse, where it is not needed. The intelligence of every farmer must determine the necessity for each operation on the farm.—Farmers' Review.

LOTS OF FARMS LEFT YET.
Public Domain Is Not by Any Means Exhausted, as Some Would Have Us Believe.

The material development of the country is quietly progressing at a remarkable rate in one direction which is not given much popular attention. More than 22,824,299 acres of the public lands were turned over to private individuals last year. This means that an area almost equal to that of the state of Indiana has within that time been added to the productive regions of the United States. Most of these newly opened lands were homesteaded by farmers, as will be seen from the following figures: There were 54,365 patents of all classes issued within the year. Of this number 47,654 are classed as agricultural, 4,904 as Indian allotments, 1,104 as mineral patents, 200 as coal patents, 276 as private land claims, 187 as railroad patents and 40 as swamp land patents. The total sum which the government got by way of fees and commissions for issuing these patents was \$11,024,744. Under a recent law the most of the receipts from the sale of public lands will henceforth be set aside for reclaiming arid lands by irrigation.

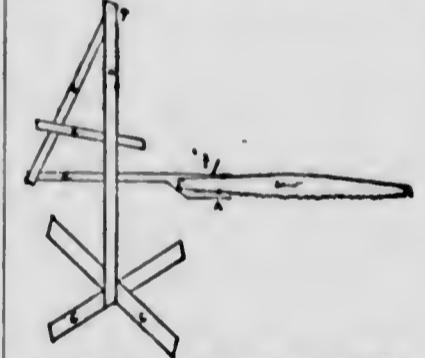
In the public domain there are still unappropriated 380,979,307 acres of surveyed lands and 591,916,169 acres of unsurveyed lands, a total of more than 970,955,000 acres. A great many tracts in this immense area, of course, will always remain uncultivated and unsettled, but it has been estimated that when the contemplated system of irrigation shall be put into working order so much good land will be opened that a population as large as the whole nation's present population could find room there to thrive prosperously and contentedly.

Rapid strides are now being made in the developing of the public domains. The excitement and up roar of former pioneer days are absent in this work, but the process is marked and very effective. The passenger traffic on western railroads is evidence of this fact. Agreeable reflections arise in contemplating that the United States still owns so much arable public land. The dangers of an over crowded population by immigration or natural increase are still remote. The census for many years yet to come will not show an excess of people above what the west will need in settling up its vacant lands.—Kansas City Journal.

ONE-MAN SAWING MACHINE.

Simple Device That Will Be Found of Considerable Practical Value on Every Farm.

The cut below shows a device which I have found convenient when running a crooked saw alone. Standard A is 2x4, 10 feet 4 inches from pin g to ground. Swing b is three-quarters of



ONE MAN SAWING MACHINE.

an inch by two inches wide, seven feet, three inches long. Guides c from b to play in are three feet two inches clear. Pitman d is four feet long, one inch thick. Saw e is six feet; project four feet, two inches. Handle f is set slightly slanting. The saw is bolted on to side of pitman. Forward two bolts have large washers. Two boards g are halved together and nailed to standard. They are about three and one-half feet in length. Saw "carriage" is simply two straight logs placed at convenient height.—Rural New Yorker.

ALL AROUND THE FARM.

Plants derive their substance chiefly from the air, as all the carbohydrates are supplied by the air, and those elements come into the plant through the leaves and comprise many times the bulk of that derived from the soil.

The cow pen is worthy of more attention than it has received, though it is receiving more attention every year.

The larger part of a decayed plant is of no value for manure, but may help the mechanical structure of the soil.

There was never a time in the history of the world when agriculture was as popular as at the present time.

The exhaustion of the humus in a soil frequently renders it almost unuseable.

The first care of the farmer should be to maintain the fertility of his land.

In swine raising for the beginner, a start should be made with a few animals.

When Cutting Short Grain.

When cutting very short grain with a harvester, considerable difficulty is often experienced, as the short cut grain will accumulate upon the sickle-bar in such quantity as to clog the sickle. And it will be found that if the reel is lowered enough to prevent this, the short grain is thrown too far back upon the platform and scattered so badly that it cannot be properly bound into bundles without great loss. To avoid this, get some very heavy canvas, ten inches wide, and fasten it with tacks the full length of the reel slats, and this will sweep the grain gently onto the platform and thus avoid waste.—Farm Journal.

GREAT NAVAL BATTLE.

Reported That Two Russian and Four Japanese Vessels Sunk.

R. Adm. Togo Reports That Part of the Fleet Bombed the West Coast of the Liao Tung Peninsula.

Nagasaki, June 11.—Naval experts believe that the Russians are working hard to clear the entrance to Port Arthur with the intention of making the escape of their fleet effective. The Russian fleet at Port Arthur is estimated to consist of 18 vessels, large and small, besides 17 destroyers.

St. Petersburg, June 11.—Ambassador McCormick says the story that he has been coldly treated by Russian society because as a part of his official duties he takes care of Japanese interests or as a consequence of the supposed friendliness in the United States toward Japan.

St. Petersburg, June 11.—The general staff's advices are that nothing of exceptional gravity has taken place at Port Arthur during the last few days, but that decisive events are expected daily.

St. Petersburg, June 13.—Rumors are in circulation here to the effect that a great naval battle has taken place off Port Arthur in which two Russian and four Japanese battleships were sunk. No confirmation of the rumor can be obtained.

Tokio, June 13.—Irr. Adm. Togo reports that on Tuesday a part of the fleet bombarded the west coast of the Liao Tung peninsula near Kai Chau and drove back a military train that was approaching southward. No trains have been seen since. The enemy was driving in troops and throwing up works, evidently expecting a landing of the Japanese on that point and making all preparations to prevent it. Small gunboats sent close in by Irr. Adm. Togo bombarded the Russians at work and it is believed caused considerable damage.

The military commission assigned to bury the Russian dead in the battle of Nau Shan hill at Kin Chou, May 26, presented its final report Sunday. It was found that 10 Russian officers and 664 men who fell in the battle had been carefully buried and 30 men were buried by the outposts, making the total number of killed left behind by the Russians 704.

Hal Cheng, Manchuria, June 13.—A following movement of the Japanese around the Russian left from Feng Wang Cheng June 9 was repulsed with a loss of two whole battalions.

A large Japanese force moved out in the morning along the Feng Wang Cheng road. The Russians had a force strongly posted in a ravine 30 miles southwest of Hal Cheng. The Japanese were preceded by two battalions who walked into the Russian ambuscade. They received a murderous rifle and artillery fire at close range and were wiped out, only one or two escaping.

The main Japanese force, which was greatly superior to the Russian force, tried to outflank the Russians, who drew off without losing a man. The Japanese closing in found the ravine vacant, save for their own dead.

HIS SUDDEN SUMMONS.

Abner McKinley Found Dead Seated in a Chair.

Somerset, Pa., June 13.—Abner McKinley, brother of the late president, was found dead in his room by his wife Saturday, while almost at the same hour floral wreaths of similar design were being placed on the casket containing the body of the late president at Canton, O., and on the tomb of President Lincoln, at Springfield, Ill., by the Lincoln-McKinley Memorial association. Abner McKinley's death was due to Bright's disease. Although he had been ill for a year, he was feeling well Friday, and enjoyed a long drive.

TRAIN STRUCK AN AUTO.

One Person Killed and Two Others Badly Injured.

New York, June 13.—Rounding a curve at Van Cortlandt Park, a train on the Yonkers division of the New York & Putnam railroad crashed into an automobile, owned by George Nokes, a restaurant keeper, who lives on Riverside drive. Frank B. Read, a paper manufacturer of this city, was killed, the 16-year-old daughter of Mr. Nokes had her left foot cut off by the train, and John Spencer, a Negro, the chauffeur, was so badly injured that it is believed he can not recover. Mr. and Mrs. Nokes and their six-year-old son escaped with a few bruises.

Grocer's Terrible Mistake.

Kansas City, June 13.—A mistake of a grocer in filling a customer's jug with gasoline when vinegar was asked for resulted in an explosion on the home of Antoine Schoen which caused the death of one person and injury to three others.

The Release of Perdicaris.

London, June 13.—A Tangier correspondent says that Raisuli has received the sultan's letter concerning his demands and that unless the bandit formulates fresh conditions, the release of Ion Perdicaris may be expected Wednesday next.

American Warships May Go to Turkey.

Washington, June 13.—One or more of the American men-of-war now assembled in Mediterranean waters, it is possible, after their service at Tangier is concluded, may go as far east as Turkey.

NECESSARY EXPENDITURES

FOR ONE TERM—12 Weeks.

SCHOOL EXPENSES—due first day of term.

College, Acad. & Ap. Sc. Mod. Ed.

Lat. Norm. Normal Schools & Gram.

Incidental

Fee \$25 8.00 4.00 5.00

Hospital Fee \$25 8.00 2.00 2.00

Books, paper, 8.00 2.00 1.00 2.00

Estimated 8.00 2.00 1.00 2.00

Tuition

Expenses: 8.00 8.00 8.00 8.00

For piano, stenography and other extra expenses.

Special Expenses below.

LIVING EXPENSES—Board due in advance by month; Room rent by term.

Board, room, fuel and lights \$25 for fall and spring (\$1.75 a week); \$20 for winter term (\$2.00 week).

Board in the village—allowed in approved places—varies in price according to accommodations furnished.

Adding these living expenses to school expenses we find:

To be paid the first day (including the \$1 deposit) in Collegiate Department \$20.20, Academy and Latin Normal \$19.30; Applied Science, Normal and A Grammar \$17.95; Model Schools \$16.00. In winter \$1.50 more for each. No student can be received who fails to make this advance payment.

Total Ordinary Expenses for 12 Weeks are seen to be in Collegiate Department \$80. Academy and Latin Normal \$80. Applied Science, Normal and A Grammar \$77. Model Schools \$25. In winter three dollars more for each.

Students paying board and room rent at full for a term at the beginning receive a discount of fifty cents.

Students duly excused before the end of a term receive back an equitable portion of the money they have advanced.

SPECIAL EXPENSES.

Piano, Vocal or Special Theory (24 lessons, 1 hour, class of three) \$7.00

Drugs, Violin, etc., in addition, class of three 5.00

Stenography or Typewriting, per term 8.00

Class work in Harmony 8.00

Use of Piano or Typewriter (1 hr. a day) 2.00

Cost of Music Library, per term 1.00

Chemical Laboratory, according to material and breakage about 1.00

Physical and Microscopical Laboratories 1.00

Artistic in drawing, per term 1.00

Examination, except on appointed days 2.00

Graduation Fee, withdrawn with diploma 1.00

100

Berea College

Founded 1855

5

PLACES THE BEST EDUCATION IN REACH OF ALL.

Over 40 Teachers and 800 Students (from 26 States). Largest College Library in Kentucky. NO SALOONS.

Applied Science—Two years' Course, with agriculture for young men and Domestic Science for young Ladies.

Trade Schools—Carpentry, Printing, Housework, Nursing (two years).

Normal Courses—For Teachers. Three courses, leading to county Certificate, State Certificate and State Diploma.

Academy Course—Four years, fitting for College, for business and for life.

College Courses—Literary, Scientific, Classical, leading to Baccalaureate.

Music—Choral (free), Reed Organ, Violin, Piano, Theory.

We are here to help all who will help themselves toward a Christian education. Our instruction is a free gift. Students pay a small incidental fee to meet expenses of the school apart from instruction, and must also pay for board in advance. Expenses for term (12 Weeks) may be brought within \$24.00, about \$15 to be paid in advance.

The School is endorsed by Baptists, Christians (Disciples), Congregationalists, Methodists, Presbyterians, and good people of all denominations.

For INFORMATION and FRIENDLY ADVICE address the SECRETARY,

WILL C. GAMBLE, Berea, Madison County, Ky.

Madison County Roller Mills</h

Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

Alesalom Golden lost a finger at the Brickyard Friday.

G. D. Holliday and family left yesterday for Holliday, Ky.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Coddington are visiting at Science Hill, Ky.

Prof. S. C. Mason left Tuesday for a few days' stay in Cincinnati.

Tutor E. F. Dizney moved Wednesday to his farm north of town.

Miss Amanda Denney, of Paint Lick, is visiting Miss Vessa Moore.

Mrs. E. Mullins, of Withers, visited her son, Fred, commencement week.

Mrs. C. I. Ogg was out Saturday for the first time after a nine weeks' illness.

Mrs. Lizzie B. Cross, of Mt. Sterling, is visiting her father, Simpson Gentry.

Mrs. C. C. Rhodus returned Sunday from a visit at Hamilton, Ohio, her old home.

The Misses Johnson entertained Miss Serena Jones and Mr. Owen Duvall last week.

L. H. Belleham, formerly of Lexington, is employed as druggist by the East End Drug Co.

Rev. H. M. Shouse and wife returned Saturday from a two weeks' visit with his parents at Versailles, Ky.

Misses Pearl Baker and Carrie Woods left Tuesday morning for Michigan, where they will spend the summer.

C. I. Ogg is attending the convention of the Photographers' Association of Kentucky and Tennessee at Lexington, from Tuesday to Saturday of this week.

Prof. W. P. Chapman, who has charge of the Agricultural Department at the Eckstein Norton Institute at Cane Spring, Ky., is spending a few days with Berea friends.

Mrs. L. Q. Gardner, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. S. C. Mason, left Tuesday for her home in California, stopping on the way at the World's Fair and to visit relatives in Kansas.

The house of Turner Reed, in the Glade, was burned on Commencement Day. It is thought that the house was first robbed of a considerable sum of money and then burned to conceal the crime.

Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson died May 27. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. R. R. Noel, of Stanford. Mrs. Johnson is survived by one brother, three sisters, five children and thirty-one grandchildren.

WHO NEXT?

Jasper Huff, of Confluence, Ky., a former Berea student, and Miss Fannie Allen, of Berea, were recently married in Covington, Ky.

Chas. E. Clift, of Berea, and Miss May Yates, of Kingston, were united in marriage by Rev. H. J. Dethick at the Parsonage at 10:30 o'clock on Wednesday, June 8.

John D. Creech, of Travellers Rest, and Miss Ida Parkerson, of Hyatt, Ky., were married at Richmond Friday morning last. They will make their home at Travellers Rest, Owsley Co.

Wm. McCown, of Ionia, Laurel county, and Miss Carrie Spence, who graduated last week from the Normal Department of Berea College, were married Thursday at East Bernstadt, Ky. They will make their home at Ford, Ky.

Meredith Gabbard, of Eversole, Ky., and Miss Lou Flanery, of Berea, were married in the parlors of the Engle Hotel in Richmond, on Friday last, at 5 o'clock, Rev. Hugh McLellan of the Presbyterian church officiating. Mr. and Mrs. Gabbard left immediately for a trip to Mammoth Cave. They will make their home at Eversole, Ky.

D. B. Chandler, of Livingston, and Miss Rosa A. Evans, of Berea, were married at 3 o'clock on Wednesday, June 8, at the home of the bride's parents south of town. Rev. Mr. Rowlett, of Disputanta, performed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Chandler will make their home near Livingston, where Doc will teach one of the best schools in Rockcastle Co.

Mr. Stanley Frost, son of President Frost, and Miss Katherine Fairchild, a granddaughter of Jas. H. Fairchild, formerly President of Oberlin, were married in Oberlin, Ohio, at the home of the bride on June first, 1904. It was a quiet wedding attended by some fifty relatives and intimate friends. The ceremony was performed by President Frost, of Berea, and the prayer offered by President King, of Oberlin. Mr. and Mrs. Frost go to New

York City, where Mr. Frost is engaged on the staff of the New York *Tribune*.

TAKE NOTICE.

Be sure and read our want "ad" column this week and every week.

On account of the large number of requests for a continuance of our special offers as described on page 5 we have decided to extend the time limit to July 1st. Don't miss this last opportunity to get \$2.00 worth for \$1.00. Use Subscription Blank page 5.

THE MARKETS.

Flour and Grain.

Cincinnati, June 14.—Flour—Winter patent, \$5.10@5.30; fancy, \$4.75@4.90; family, \$4@4.25; extra, \$3.35@3.65; tow grade, \$2.90@3.20; spring patent, \$5.10@5.40; fancy, \$4.35@4.60; family, \$4@4.25; Northwestern rye, \$3.75@3.90. Wheat—No. 2 red quotable to July 1st. Don't miss this last opportunity to get \$2.00 worth for \$1.00. Use Subscription Blank page 5.

Live Stock.

Cincinnati, June 14.—Cattle—Heavy steers, choice, \$5.60@5.75; fair to good, \$4.75@5.50; butcher steers, extra, \$5.50; good to choice, \$4.75@5.49; heifers, extra, \$5.50; good to choice, \$4.65@5.40; cows, extra, \$4.35@4.50;

College Items

HERE AND THERE

Mrs. W. C. Gamble went to Cincinnati, where she will spend several days.

Prof. F. K. Graves and family have left for their old home in Vermont.

Gilbert H. Wilson, Director of Music here in 1890-91, was a commencement visitor.

A. M. Canfield left Friday for his home at Litchfield, Ohio, after spending a few days with his son Clare.

Thomas P. Atkinson, of Georges Creek, a former student here, won the prize in the declamatory contest at Williamsburg Academy.

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BEREA COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT

(Continued from first page)

ter; J. R. Rogers, '75, prominent inventor and manufacturer, New York City; Rev. P. D. Dodge, '79, pastor of Congregational church, Tallmadge, Ohio, by letter; Mrs. Jennie Lester Hill, '79, instructor in charge of Domestic Sciences of Berea College; J. M. Rogers, '79, editor of Daily Philadelphia (Pa.) Inquirer; W. H. Baker, '85, pastor of Ligonier Avenue Congregational church, Springfield, Ohio, by letter; Mrs. Mary H. Dodge, '87, Berea, Ky.; Miss Lena Sayers, '90, teacher in public schools, Spokane, Wash., by letter; Rev. C. M. Baker, '91, pastor Methodist church, Hoytville, O., by letter; Joshua Crenshaw, '92, teacher Valley Station, Ky.; J. S. Estill, '92, principal colored schools, Mt. Sterling, Ky.; J. O. Whitaker, '92, minister and teacher, Paris, Ky.; (The last three named together with Dr. Bond and Rev. Bell already mentioned) comprise the entire class of '92, the only one having its full quota present; E. G. Dodge, '93, professor of Greek and the Sciences, Urbana University, Urbana, O., by letter; Kirk Smith, '91, principal colored schools and wife, 191, Lebanon, Ky., by letter; R. P. Lyman, '95, mail carrier, Yorkshire, N. Y., by letter; J. W. Hughes, '95, superintendent colored Orphan Industrial Home, Lexington, Ky., by letter; J. F. Owens, '96, teacher, Hedgeville, Ky.; J. Thompson Baker, '97, superintendent of schools, Temple Town, by letter; T. S. Correll, '97, teacher, Troy Conference Academy, Pointleville, Vt., by letter; Rev. C. W. Hempstead, '97, pastor Congregational church, Woden, Iowa; L. C. Hinman, '98, director of printing, Berea College; Mrs. L. C. Hinman, '98; Dr. H. C. Tinsley, '99, practicing physician, Nicholasville, Ky.; W. B. Beatty, '99, recent graduate Dental Department, Howard University, Washington, D. C.; W. A. Battle, '99, president Okolona Industrial College, Okolona, Miss., by letter; Miss Mary Titus, '02, teacher colored public schools, Shellyville, Ky.; Miss Anna Lindley, '02, teacher at Kingston, Ind.; James M. Racer, '03, editor *The Citizen*, Berea, Ky.

Upon motion made by J. M. Rogers, the Association voted to send greeting and congratulations to Miss Katherine Gilbert, of North Brookfield, Mass., who was for a quarter

of a century a loved and highly esteemed teacher in Berea College. The meeting closed with a stanza of Auld Lang Syne and benediction.

The Business Meeting.

At the business meeting held Wednesday evening at 5:30 o'clock the following officers were elected for the succeeding three years: President, J. M. Rogers; Vice President, Mrs. Mary H. Dodge; Secretary-Treasurer, Lonis C. Hinman; Censors, Miss Mary A. Titus, Mrs. Jennie Lester Hill and Mr. J. O. Whitaker. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, that the Alumni Association of Berea College put itself on record as being unalterably opposed to the act of the legislature of Kentucky known as the Day Bill, or to any change in the present order of affairs.

That the Association heartily endorses the past action of the Faculty and Trustees in regard to existing conditions, and expresses its warmest confidence in their future conduct of all matters pending.

The Banquet.

The members of the alumni and invited guests to the number of fifty assembled around the tables in the new dining room at 7:00 o'clock Wednesday evening to partake of the feast of good things which the matron, Mrs. Hoag, had prepared with her customary good taste. After all had done ample justice to themselves and to the dinner, boasts were in order with the retiring president, Dr. W. E. Barton, as toastmaster. President Frost, Dr. J. A. R. Rogers, James M. Racer, J. S. Estill, Miss Anna Lindley, Prof. L. V. Dodge and Mrs. J. A. R. Rogers responded. In behalf of the association J. M. Rogers welcomed the class of '91 into its membership, and H. M. Ernst responded in behalf of the class. Edwin S. Fee and A. W. Titus were appointed to escort the incoming president, J. M. Rogers, to the chair, where he, with appropriate remarks, received the gavel from the hand of Dr. Barton, and thus closed the seventh triennial reunion of the alumni association of Berea College—an occasion long to be remembered by every one participating.



DR. J. A. R. ROGERS A SKETCH.

never out of his thoughts. Meeting a friend who had taken up the work in Kentucky and then turned back Mr. Rogers was so profoundly moved that without consulting a single human being he determined to give up his pastorate and take up the work in Kentucky. He gained a reluctant consent from his church, and without a pledge from any human source for his support he went to Kentucky. In April, 1858, Mr. Rogers and his wife and infant son arrived in Berea and opened a school with fifteen pupils under circumstances far from encouraging. The "Bresh" was so thick that a person could not see six feet in any direction, and only a few weeks before an angry mob had forcibly dragged Mr. Fee and a co-worker from the pulpit and threatened their lives. The school building was scarcely comfortable for a stable, but Mr. and Mrs. Rogers at once adopted the best known methods of teaching and introduced unique features, which made the school a success from the start. The exhibition at the end of the term captivated the large crowd which was in attendance.

The constitution and by-laws of Berea College, which were adopted after several days' discussion at a meeting called first on Sept. 7, 1858, were largely the work of Mr. Rogers. On December 23, 1859, when the committee of sixty leading citizens of Madison county came to give the eleven leading families of Berea ten days' notice to leave the State, the house of Mr. Rogers was the first visited. Mr. Rogers drew up a petition, which was signed by the heads of the families ordered away, and presented to Governor Magoffin by

two of their members. Failing to get protection they decided to withdraw from the State. For over a year Mr. Rogers presented the cause of the American Missionary Association to the churches in New England and New York, and then became pastor of the Presbyterian church at Decatur, Ohio, on the condition that should the way open he should have leave to return to Berea after a month's notice. During his stay there he established the Ohio Valley Academy and was examiner for Marietta College and Lane Seminary. In the summer of 1862 Mr. Rogers started on his return to Berea. Reaching Richmond he found a Union army ready to oppose Gen. Kirby Smith, who was advancing with his army through Cumberland Gap. With some difficulty he got through the lines, and reaching Berea began at once to make necessary repairs on his house. On the third day the battle of Richmond which proved so disastrous to the Union forces began only a few miles from Berea. Then came a reign of terror for pronounced Union men in Kentucky. Mr. Rogers was often forced to hide in a pine thicket. After six weeks of this life Mr. Rogers felt that he must return to his family who had during all this time heard nothing from him, and "mounting his invaluable horse, Rosa, by circuitous routes through the mountains and by ways, at one time coming in contact with confederate soldiers and at others within sound of their guns, he reached the Ohio River and swam his horse across it, and late at night, to the joy of all, reached his family, who feared his principles had cost him his life."

Mr. and Mrs. Rogers returned to Berea in the fall of 1865, and in the following January Berea College was reopened with Mr. Rogers still as principal and with two assistant teachers. Upon Mr. Rogers devolved a large share of the work of raising funds to meet the needs of the rapidly growing college. He also became associate pastor with John G. Fee of the only church then in Berea. In January, 1869, Mr. Rogers arranged a public meeting at Cooper Institute, New York City, at which addresses in behalf of Berea were made by prominent men, and who comes to be Superintendent of our Model Schools. And Dr. Robert Cowley, of Lorain, Ohio, who comes to the Chair of Hygiene and Physiology and will be Superintendent of the Gymnasium and Hospital.

The matters of material improvements discussed were the New Chapel, the Carnegie library and the new system of waterworks. It was agreed that the work on the Chapel should be pushed forward to completion as rapidly as possible and that there should be no unnecessary delay in beginning the erection of the Carnegie Library building. The matter of the waterworks system is in the hands of a Committee of the Board who will act with prudence and ripe judgment.

WANTED

PURCHASER for an extra good saddle, new, for two-thirds the cost price. Inquire of Treasurer Osborne.

ANYONE WISHING TO SELL pewter or iron grease lamp please see Mrs. Frank Hays on Jackson street, Berea.

FOR SALE

IMPROVED FARM of 153 acres two miles south of Berea. Call on or write J. H. Preston, Berea, Ky.

GOOD THINGS TO EAT

When you want something good to eat call us up. We carry a select line of Groceries. Also Fruits and Vegetables. We will deliver your groceries any time during the day.

PRESTON'S Main Street.

PHONE 33

GOOD CROPS Result only - from - GOOD SEEDS

Buy Good Cow Peas and Good Millet Seed from us and raise good crops. A carload of Feed Corn just received. Baled Hay and Straw. Lime and Cement.

HARBER and HUGUELY,
Main Street, Richmond, Ky.

INTERESTING STATE NEWS.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Gov. Beckham Was Elected As Temporary Chairman.

Louisville, Ky., June 9.—What promised to be a bitter contest for control of the state organization came up in the democratic state convention, which met here Wednesday. The result of the first struggle, the election of a temporary chairman, was a decisive victory for the administration forces, led by Gov. Beckham. Gov. Beckham was elected temporary chairman by a vote of 817 to 322 over Judge Frank Peake, of Shelby county. The fight against the administration was led by Senator J. C. S. Blackburn, assisted by Senator McCreary and Congressman D. H. Smith.

The work of organizing the committee was rapidly proceeded with and the temporary organization having been completed, the convention took recess until 7:30 o'clock.

The resolutions condemn the so-called "unnecessary and unjust system of federal taxation maintained by the republican administration" and demand a revision of the tariff in a conservative spirit. The increase of expenditures of the federal government under republican rule is condemned and what is termed "the encroachments by the president upon the constitution" are denounced. The resolutions further favor regulation of trusts and recommend a thorough investigation of all federal departments on the ground that the refusal of the republicans to permit further investigation of the post office department suggests hidden corruption. The course of Gov. Durbin, of Indiana, in "refusing to surrender on requisition from the governor of Kentucky the persons of William S. Taylor and Charles Finley, fugitives from justice, charged with the murder of William Goebel," is denounced as a violation of the constitution.

The resolutions call for an unstructured delegation to the national convention but the delegates are required to vote as a unit.

At the evening session the following were selected for delegates to the national convention: J. C. W. Heckham, J. C. S. Blackburn, James B. McCreary and Oliver M. James.

Electors at large: Claude M. Thomas and Lillard H. Carter.

LOUISVILLE MAN DROWNED.

He Lost His Life in the Water at Newport, R. I.

Louisville, Ky., June 10.—The body of the man found at Newport, R. I., Wednesday morning, with circumstances pointing to drowning or to death by pistol shot, seems to have been H. G. Eddy, of Louisville. This name was on a strap in his coat, and on the buttons was the firm name of Jenne & Doll, Louisville tailors. The man left his wife and family in Louisville three years ago. The wife has not heard from him in two years. She says he had his clothes made by Jenne & Doll while here, and she thinks he is the man found Thursday. While in Louisville he was employed by the Louisville Water Co. He was well connected throughout the state.

WANTS A CHANGE OF VENUE.

The Case of Bummer Spicer Was Called at Jackson, Ky.

Jackson, Ky., June 11.—The case of Bummer Spicer, indicted for killing James Johnson, nephew of J. B. Marcum, two months ago, was called Friday. Prosecutor Roberts moved for a change of venue. The defense objected. The motion is under advisement. The defense was represented by Judge Redwine, who presided first at the Jett-White trial. It is very infrequent in Kentucky for the commonwealth to move for a change of venue.

Colored Man Admitted to Bar.

Newport, Ky., June 11.—John W. Egestor is the first colored man to be admitted to the practice of law in Campbell county. He passed the examination Friday as conducted by Attorneys A. T. Root and M. R. Lockhart. Egestor resides at Paducah, Ky., and will practice there.

Met a Horrible Death.

Madisonville, Ky., June 11.—Clino Neshit, a widely known deaf mute, a graduate of the deaf and dumb college at Danville, Ky., met a horrible death Friday afternoon by being thrown from a freight train and his body mangled by car wheels on the Illinois Central railroad, near Nortonville.

Calhoun and Rumsey Dry.

Calhoun, Ky., June 10.—Hotly contested elections as to whether or not whisky should be sold in Rumsey and Calhoun were held Wednesday. The drys won 26 majority in Rumsey and by a vote of 97 to 96 in Calhoun.

Condition of H. M. Haskins.

Owensboro, Ky., June 11.—County Judge H. M. Haskins has been growing gradually worse during recent days, and his illness has reached such a stage that his immediate friends fear that he can not survive many days. There is no hope of his final recovery.

Died From His Injuries.

Cadiz, Ky., June 11.—Zekie Mirrick died at his home, three miles from Wallonia, as the result of a beating inflicted by his brother, Robert Mirrick, in an encounter the dead man's eyes were nearly gouged out.

TWENTY-FIVE WERE HURT.

The Stands at a Free Vaudeville Show Collapsed.

Barboursville, Ky., June 11.—During a free vaudeville performance on the public square one side of the stand, containing 250 people, collapsed. The braces and seats fell in on them, and many were injured. Most of the crowd was composed of women, many of whom had their babies with them. The number of women and children hurt is about 25. James A. Tiller, an oil man of this place, was fatally injured.

TWO MEN WILL DIE.

All the Doctors in Cloverport Started to the Scene of the Explosion.

Cloverdale, Ky., June 11.—A boiler in a sawmill south of this city blew up Friday afternoon and seriously injured Charles Simms, his son and two other men. The men were badly scalped and bruised, and it is reported that two will die. The sawmill and all the machinery were completely demolished. All the physicians in the city have been summoned to the scene of the explosion.

FIRE BROKE OUT.

It Was Next to the Cell of Powers and Howard in Jail.

Louisville, Ky., June 9.—Fire was discovered in "Moonshiners' Row," the second tier of cells in the county jail, at 11:30 o'clock Wednesday night. The fire was burning briskly in a frame partition when it was noticed by passers-by. It was quickly extinguished, and nine prisoners who were in the cell where the fire originated are being "sweated" to ascertain the cause. The fire was next to the cell of Caleb Powers and Jim Howard.

THE KENTUCKY CAPITOL.

Frank M. Andrews, of Dayton, O., Will Plan the Structure.

Frankfort, Ky., June 11.—The commission Friday afternoon elected Frank M. Andrews, of Dayton, O., architect for the new state house. No special plan has been adopted yet, and Andrews has submitted none. Andrews received four votes, and F. P. Milburn, of South Carolina, one vote. Andrews is the architect of the new Seelbach hotel, in Louisville.

Farmer Held Up.

Louisville, Ky., June 10.—Noel Given, a farmer, was held up while coming to market Thursday morning and a was containing, so Given says, \$1,000, taken from under the seat. Given recently sold a house, and he claims it was the money paid him for that. He was bringing the money to Louisville to be placed in bank. He was dozing when he was stopped, and the highwayman slipped off the money before he realized what had happened.

Peacemaker's Skull Crushed.

Brownsville, Ky., June 10.—In a general row at Joppa church, John C. Smith, 50, was struck on the head with an ax by James Gentry, 17. Smith's skull was crushed to the length of five inches. The Gentry and Smith boys were engaged in a fight, when Smith appeared as peacemaker, with the above result. A posse is after Gentry.

Expiated at the Breakfast Table.

Covington, Ky., June 10.—Philip Rutherford, 60, expired suddenly while seated at the breakfast table at his home, Greenup street. His death recalls a shooting affray. John Buckley, a constable, had, it was alleged, wronged one of his daughter and Rutherford wounded him so severely that he was not expected to live.

Judge Bullock Weds.

Lexington, Ky., June 10.—County Judge Frank A. Bullock, of this county, and Miss Grace Hambrick, formerly of Woodford county, were married in Louisville Thursday night. Judge Bullock is frequently termed the Richard Croker of the Fayette county democracy.

Resigned His Position.

Lexington, Ky., June 11.—Maj. Byrroade, of the United States infantry, and commander of the battalion of cadets at Kentucky state college, tendered his resignation to the board of trustees Friday night. The board instructed President Patterson to select his successor.

Old River Man Dead.

Covington, Ky., June 11.—Capt. Alexander Montgomery died Friday after a successful business career in Covington. When a boy Mr. Montgomery came to America from Scotland. At Pittsburgh he secured employment in one of the rolling mills, where he worked side by side with Andrew Carnegie.

THE BUTCHERS' UNION.

It Withdraws From the Chicago Packing Trades Council.

Chicago, June 13.—In order to free themselves from the yoke of sympathetic strikes, which their leaders have determined menace their progress, all the union butchers affiliated with the Chicago Packing Trades Council withdrew from that body Sunday. The butchers who belong to the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of America number about 22,000 men in the Chicago packing houses alone.

They were the originators of the packing trades' council, which was made up not of the butcher workmen alone, but of all the other trades in the yards.

The packing trades council passed out of existence at a meeting Sunday when the officers and representatives of the 32 butcher workmen's local unions announced the decision of the organizations to withdraw and form an exclusive central body of their own. The unskilled trades and trades in the former council not affiliated in any direct way with the butcher workmen are thus left to their own resources and will be without the assistance of the butchers who form the bone and sinew of the union organization at the stock yards, in negotiating future contracts or settling future disputes with the packers.

CONFEDERATE WEEK.

Nashville Decorated in Honor of the Veterans Who Meet in Reunion.

Nashville, Tenn., June 13.—This is confederate week in Nashville. Tennessee's capital is decorated as never before in honor of the veterans who meet in reunion here from Tuesday to Thursday.

Preparations on an enormous scale have been completed for the entertainment of the old confederates. Already the vanguard of the coming thousands has arrived, a generous welcome being given. It is figured that the numbers attending should approximate 65,000 persons, 15,000 of them veterans. Confederate hotel for free entertainment of the old soldiers is prepared to feed 12,000 daily. Aside from the grand parade on Thursday the laying of the cornerstone of the confederate memorial on Wednesday will be a distinctive feature. It will be accompanied by masonic ceremonies and Henry Watters, editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, will deliver the address. Gen. Stephen D. Lee, commander-in-chief of the United Confederate Veterans' association, is among the early arrivals, the demonstration at his reception being notable.

TWO VESSELS COLLIDE.

One Went to the Bottom and Five Lives Were Lost.

Montreal, June 13.—The Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Co.'s steamer Canada, bound from Quebec for Montreal, came into collision with the Dominion Commercial Co.'s collier Cape Breton, six miles below Sorel, early Sunday. Twenty minutes later the Canada went to the bottom. At the time of the collision there were 110 people on board the Canada. Five were lost; the others were rescued.

THE TURNFEST.

The 21st Ohio Circle Closed a Two Days' Session at Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, June 13.—The 21st Ohio circle of the Turnfest Sunday night closed a session of two days. Over 12,000 people were present at the Zoological gardens when the prizes for drill were awarded. Dayton, O., won the first prize with others in the order named: South Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, North Cincinnati, Newport, Ky., Findlay, O., West Cincinnati and Covington, Ky.

Accidentally Shot and Killed.

Nashville, Tenn., June 13.—While stooping over a spring to get a cup of water in Mount Cavalry cemetery, Sergt. Andrew N. Davis, of the city police, accidentally dropped his revolver. The weapon was discharged, the bullet entering Sergt. Davis' breast, killing him instantly.

Christian Scientists' Communion.

Boston, June 13.—Christian scientists from all sections of the United States attended the annual communion of the First Church of Christian Scientists in this city Sunday. In order to accommodate all, three services were held.

Visited Washington's Tomb.

Washington, June 13.—The members of the honorary board of Filipino commissioners visited the tomb of George Washington Sunday at the guests of the United States navy, Assistant Secretary Derby acting as host.

New Departure at Princeton.

Princeton, N. J., June 13.—For the first time in the history of Princeton university a layman delivered the baccalaureate address, the honor being conferred on President Woodrow Wilson at the request of the students.

The Rockefeller's Grandchild Dead.

Chicago, June 13.—Editha, the nine-months-old child of Harold F. McCormick and Edith Rockefeller McCormick, and a grandchild of John D. Rockefeller, is dead at the family summer home in Clarendon. The child had been ill for some time.

Ogden College Commencement.

Bowling Green, Ky., June 11.—The 27th annual commencement exercises of Ogden college place at Potter's opera house. There were three graduates. Mr. Silas Bent, of Louisville, made the alumni address.



A PEEP INTO DREAMLAND.

I'm going to tell you of something I saw, I saw it my very own self.

I was sitting alone in my little low chair in front of the nursery shelf.

The nurse had just gone to bring up my tea.

The same as she does every night,

And I was quite happy there all by myself,

Watching the dim light,

When all of a sudden I saw the toy boy

Unfasten his little toy drum,

And beckon across to the little toy girl.

To put down her toy doll and come,

The white woolly dog that I'd left or the

floor.

Wagged his tail as they came down his

way,

And the old yellow donkey I keep in the

box.

Poked his head out the side with a gray.

Just then I am sure that they heard Susan's

voice,

For they stopped in the midst of a game,

And they hurried right back to the mantel-

shelf.

In the very same way that they came.

I tried to tell nurse the way they came

down,

And asked how it ever could be;

But she just shook her head, and laughed

as she said:

"Come and see what I've brought for

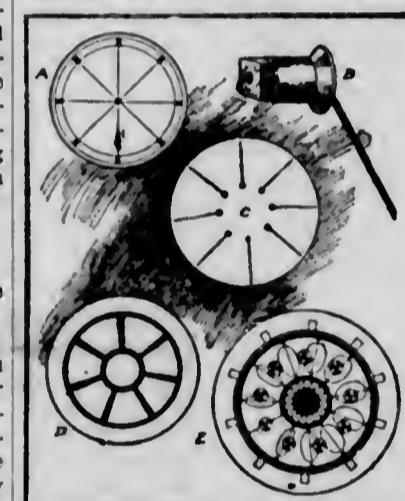
your tea."

Catherine Squires, in Youth's Companion.

FUN FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

How to Make Living Pictures Which Will Amuse All Who May Happen to See Them.

To make living pictures provide yourself with a sheet of stiff white cardboard and a spool, one end of which you cut off squarely. Stick the spool on a piece of strong wire and bend the wire in such a way that the longer end serves as a handle, while the other end keeps the spool from sliding off (see B). Now, take your compass and draw a circle seven inches in diameter on the cardboard. Cut the circle out carefully. Draw a second circle three-eighths of an inch from the edge of the first circle and divide it with a pen into eight parts, which you connect with the center of the circle by lines. A third circle, which you draw, is seven-eighths of an inch from the edge. Between the two inside circles,



LIVING PICTURE DIAGRAM.

at each of the divisions, cut out square windows, as shown in A. Cut out a square at the center of the circle to fit over the end of the spool, which is cut off squarely.

Now, to make the living picture. We cut out circles six inches in diameter and copy C and D as they appear in the drawing. Figure E shows a circle with a design of living pictures attached to the large circle with the little windows.

D is a wheel with seven spokes. We attach the circle to the large circle on the spool with the help of little wax, and stand before a large mirror, turning the front of the circle toward the glass. Now we give the circle a quick turn with the hand, looking through the little windows at the same time. The wheel will appear to have all its eight spokes instead of seven and will turn in the opposite direction from the circle we hold in our hand. Figure C will show the pendulum of a clock in motion. Figure E, a half ring through a ring.

Then it was evident that they held a rat council, for the number of the victims grew steadily smaller. Sometimes a morning there would be two or three rats in the barrel; often there were none at all.

Eastern Kentucky News

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY. BOONE.

June 10.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Allen McKinzie, a fine boy.—Rev. J. W. Lambert, wife and baby Reubie and J. H. Lambert and wife attended church at Clear Creek Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. John Wheeler and son Mason, of Madison Co., visited Mr. and Mrs. Edden Wren Saturday and Sunday.

G. L. Wren has sold his new saw mill to George Settle.—Mr. and Mrs. Edden Wren, of this place, visited Mr. and Mrs. James Dobbs, of Safford Cane Sunday.—Miss Ida Wren is visiting her sister in Estill Co.—Mrs. Daisy Lambert visited Mrs. Etta Lambert Saturday night.—Mrs. Agnes Dobbs is very sick.

CONWAY.

June 10.—The recent rains have made the grass and crops look well.—Win. Slaughter, of Versailles, visited friends at Conway Thursday of last week.—Miss Fannie McPherson returned to her home at Pine Hill last week. She had been visiting Mrs. D. G. Martin.—F. D. Hurst is very sick with typhoid.—Miss Mattie Oldham, who has been at school at Midway, has returned to her home with Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Martin.

June 13.—J. H. Sigmund and family, H. C. Smith and Robert Sparks attended the show at Mt. Vernon Friday.—Mrs. J. J. Wood is visiting at Bartonsville this week.—D. G. Martin, J. J. Wood and Win. Sparks are among the number who attended the Commencement at Berea last week.—We have a very enthusiastic Sunday school here now. Time 10 a. m. instead of 3 p. m.—The ever faithful C. A. Drew attended preaching at Fairview Sunday. He reports two were baptised and three others to be baptised at next meeting. But few people are seen about Conway now. We presume that everybody is taking advantage of the beautiful weather.—Charlie Riddle, who was working on section at Whites, Ky., was knocked out of a car and, besides other bruises, had his shoulder dislocated.

JACKSON COUNTY. SAND GAP.

June 13.—R. F. Bales and wife visited his brother-in-law, Bob Johnson, of Moore's Creek, last Saturday and Sunday. Miss Rebecca Morris visited her uncle, James Marenn, Sunday.—Bob Day and family visited Jimmie Morris Sunday.—A good many from this neighborhood attended the Berea commencement and report a good time.—G. W. Hillard and wife took dinner with Jane Witt Sunday.

Mrs. Helen Morris, of Birch Liek, visited her daughter, Margaret Day, Saturday and Sunday.—Miss Martha Brockman has gone to Bourbon county to spend two weeks with her sister, Esther Johnson.—G. W. Hillard attended Sunday-school at the Lakes schoolhouse last Sunday. They have a nice Sunday-school with Ned Lakes as superintendent.—Jim A. Hard went to Berea Saturday to see the doctor. He has been bleeding at the lungs.—Shelton Brockman took dinner with John Brockman Sunday. James Marenn and sons attended court at Richmond.

ALCORN.

June 11.—Since the rains have ceased farmers seem to be getting along better with their crops.—Rev. Barclay Mendor, of Lexington, held services at this place Saturday and Sunday. Rev. J. W. Parsons, of Berea, preached the funeral of Geo. Blanton, deceased, at his grave Sunday. The County Superintendent, Judge Coyle, and Pleasant Isaac, county attorney, met at McKee, June 11, for the purpose of examining the books submitted by the various companies preparatory to voting for the adoption of certain books.—Weeding corn and tan bark hauling is the general occupation in this vicinity.—Miss Armita Murphy is very ill at her home near Chestnut flat. Miss Martha Williams, of Blanton Flat, is on the sick list.—U. S. Moyers, of Alcorn, and Chas. Clark, of Kirby Knob, spent Sunday at Drip Rock and judging from the time they arrived at Alcorn Sunday evening they must have had a very nice time.—The County Superintendent wishes the teachers to remember the date of the teachers' institute held at McKee, July 4 to 8.

MASON COUNTY. MAYSVILLE.

June 13.—Mrs. Pauline Gaines of Lexington and Miss Gertrude Keith of Dayton are visiting Miss Frankie Whaley of West Front street.—The funeral of Mr. Joseph Robinson was held at the M. E. Church Saturday afternoon, Rev. N. H. Talbot officiating. In the death of Mr. Robinson Maysville loses one of her most es-

IDEAS.

To avoid great mistakes, we must profit by small ones.

Any man can make himself interesting by making himself ridiculous.

A man without care is seldom without trouble.

TAKE NOTICE.

Be sure and read our want "ad" column this week and every week. Page 6.

On account of the large number of requests for a continuance of our special offer as described on page 6 we have decided to extend the time limit to July 1st. Don't miss this last opportunity to get \$2.00 worth for \$1.00. Use Subscription Blank page 5.

FROM THE WIDE WORLD.

The Japanese led the Russians into an ambush and 800 Russians were killed.

Mrs. Samuel L. Clemens, the wife of "Mark Twain," died of syncope at Florence, Italy.

M. V. V. Jadovski, the Russian Minister to Switzerland, was shot and seriously injured on the street at Berne.

It is reported that the Russian fleet, in a sortie from Port Arthur, surprised the Japanese and sunk four of their ships.

A dispatch from Tangier says the Sultan of Morocco has agreed to accede to the demands of the bandit, Rasuli, to secure the release of Perdiaris and Varley.

Correspondents of London papers say that Perdiaris and Varley will be released in a few days, the Sultan of Morocco having practically accepted all the demands of the bandits.

IN OUR OWN COUNTRY.

Martial law has been suspended in Las Animas county, Colo., where a strike has been on for months.

Gov. Pennypacker, of Pennsylvania, has appointed Atty. Gen. Knox to succeed the late Senator Quay.

Two men were killed and an engine and two cars demolished in a wreck in the Big Four yards at Cairo, Ill.

The militia has been withdrawn from Hanging Rock, O., and half a dozen special deputies have been placed on duty.

Forty commissioners from the Philippine Islands are now making a tour of the United States, visiting the principal cities and points of interest.

Two pitched battles between union miners and soldiers were fought in the Cripple Creek mining region yesterday. Martial law has been declared.

Wm. Nelson Cromwell, a New York lawyer, is said to have received two million dollars as his fee for selling the Panama canal to the U. S., probably the largest single fee ever paid for legal services.

The Maryland delegates to Democratic National Convention decided that, should Senator Gorman's nomination for President not seem practicable, Judge Gray, of Delaware, will be warmly supported as second choice.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

Days of grace will not hereafter be allowed on negotiable paper in Kentucky.

An electric lighting system is being installed in the town of London, Laurel county.

Four persons were badly hurt by the explosion of a sawmill boiler near Taft Springs, Breckinridge county.

The coal banks on Puckles Creek in Harlan county are being opened up. The coal is of very fine quality.

Alonzo Baxter, a Cumberland county farmer, committed suicide by throwing himself into the Cumberland and river. He was but recently divorced.

Curtis Jett, the notorious Breathitt county murderer, began his life sentence in the penitentiary at Frankfort. He was put to work in the chair factory.

Ninety-seven of the 131 bills adopted by the last General Assembly will become laws in effect Monday. Many of these measures carry appointments to be made by the Governor.

Frank Mills Andrews, of Dayton, O., was selected as architect of the new Capitol building by the State Capitol Commission. The plans of the structure are expected to be in the hands of the bidding contractors by September 20, and the first excavating will begin about December.

Fourth Of July

Celebrations often result in serious accidents to boys and girls. So get a bottle of Paracamp, First Aid to the Injured, the remedy which heals Burns, Cuts and Bruises, quicker and better than anything else. It relieves pain and heals without leaving ugly scars. Every bottle guaranteed.

CLEAN OLD NEWSPAPERS—A large bundle for 5 cents at the Printing Office.

A CHANCE FOR YOU.

There is a good chance for strong and willing young men to earn money for school expenses in Berea this fall by work on the Farm and in the Brickyard, and at other work. These chances are only for such as will be here in the Fall Term, beginning September 11, and the work must be engaged beforehand.

For particulars address,

W. C. GAMBLE, Secretary,

Berea, Ky.

"I have been troubled for some time with indigestion and sour stomach," says Mrs. Sarah W. Curtis, of Lee, Miss., "and have been taking Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets which have helped me very much so that now I can eat many things that before I could not." If you have any trouble with your stomach why not take these Tablets and get well? For sale by S. E. Welch, Jr., Druggist.

We Risk It

Druggists Who Sell Dr. Miles' Nervine Agree, If It Fails, To Refund Cost.

Of course we reimburse the druggist. You know him, and trust him.

Dr. Miles' Nervine is medicine for your nerves.

It cures diseases of the internal organs, by giving tone to the nerves which make these organs work.

It is a novel theory—not of anatomy, but of treatment, first discovered by Dr. Miles, and since made use of by many wide-awake physicians, who appreciate its value in treating the sick.

If you are sick, we offer you a way to be made well—Dr. Miles' Nervine.

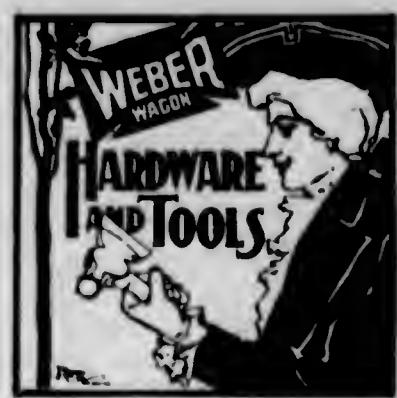
This medicine is a scientific cure for nerve disorders, such as Neuralgia, Headache, Loss of Memory, Sleeplessness, Epilepsy, Backache, St. Vitus' Dance, Epilepsy or Fits, Nervous Prostration, etc.

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